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BOYLESS TOWN.

A cross old woman of long ago
Declared that she had hated noise;
"The town would be so pleasant, you know,
If only there were no boys."
She scolded and fretted about it till
Her eyes grew heavy as lead,
And then, of a sudden, the town grew still;
For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view;
The baseball lot where they used to meet
Was a sight to make one blue.
The grass was growing on every base,
And the paths that the runners made;
For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The cherries rotted and went to waste—
There was no one to climb the trees;
And nobody had a single taste,
Save only the birds and bees.
There wasn't a messenger boy—not one—
To speed as such messengers can;
If people wanted their errands done
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise;
There was less of cheer and mirth;
The sad old town, since it lacked its boys,
Was the dreariest place on earth.
The poor old woman began to weep,
Then woke with a sudden scream;
"Dear me!" she cried; "I have been asleep,
And O, what a horrid dream!"
—St. Nicholas Magazine.

THE PUMPKIN PIE.

The bards of the Hudson may sing of the melon,
Its smooth, jetty seeds and its ripe, ruddy core,
And the feast of the reaper with ecstasy dwell on,
Reclining at noon on the cool, breezy shore;
For me, the rich soil of New England produces
An offering more dear to the taste and the eye,
The bright yellow pumpkin—how mellow its slices,
When temper'd with ginger, and bak'd into pie.

* * * * * * * * *

Then hail to the muse of the pumpkin and onion!
The Frenchman may laugh and the Englishman sneer
At the land of the Bible, the Psalm Book and Eurvan,
Still, still to my bosom her green hills are dear;
Her daughters are pure as her bright crystal fountains,
And Hymen, if ever thy blessings I try,
Oh! give me the girl of my own native mountains,
Who knows how to temper the sweet pumpkin pie.
—Carols of Cookery

BALLADE OF HORACE'S LOVES.

"All the ladies who figure in his love-poems are creatures of his fancy."—Editor of the Odes.

Lydia, fickle and fair,
Lyce, the faded of hue,
Lalage, Phoioe—there!
Hark, how the I's ripple through.
These were the beauties that drew,
These lilting and lyrical dames!
Leuconoe, Glycera—Pooh!
Why, Horace, they're nothing but names!

Pyrrha, the golden of hair,
Lyde the lyrist, the shrew
Myrtale—well, I declare!
What in the world shall we do?
Must we abandon the crew,
Their gallants and gaddings and games?
Barine, Lycoris, adieu!
Alas! ye are nothing but names!

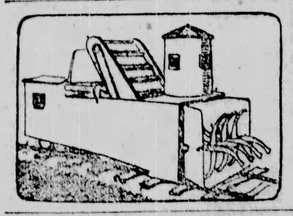
All were but syllabled air,
Fancies that fluttered and flew,
Innocent Phidyle's prayer,
Chloe the fawn, and the few
Years that your Cinara knew,
Cinara, sweetest of dames!
Ah, Horace, I'm sorry for you;
Alas! they were nothing but names!

Envoi.

Ladies! ye shrink from this view;
But soon all your loves and your fames,
Fun, frailties, frolics, ye too,
Alas! will be nothing but names.
—George Meason Whicher, in Scribner's Magazine.

WOMAN'S INVENTION.

A railway snow plow is rather a strange thing for a woman to invent, but the one shown here is not only a woman's device, but has a number of practical advantages which recommend its use by railways and street car lines. The chief feature of the apparatus is



that it will cut through a drift of crust or packed snow about as easy as an ordinary snow plow removes a light drift. This is accomplished by first disintegrating the ice and snow with the revolving cutters mounted in the mouth of the plow, when it is an easy matter to dispose of the small sections. A motor is provided to revolve the knives, and the same power runs the endless elevator, which projects upward from the center of the car. Directly beneath the upper end of this elevator the floor takes the shape of the letter A, with the lower ends projecting over either side of the car. In action the flaring mouth of the plow scoops in the snow, while the revolving knives mince it fine and drive it back to the elevator. Here it is lifted and falls on the sides of the slanting roof, passing thence to the ground on either side of the track. A turret above the knives affords a housing for the controlling motors and the operator who has charge of the machine. The inventor is Katharine C. Munson, of Winthrop, Mass.

Spring Water for Peking.

The spring water of the Yu-chuan hills on the west of Pekin is noted for its clearness and purity and all the wealthy families in the capital have for a long time longed to drink it in vain. Recently, however, an enterprising foreigner has proposed to form a company to convey the water to Pekin by pipes to satisfy the desire of the well-to-do inhabitants of the city. If the proposal can be carried out, there is little doubt that large profits will accrue from the undertaking.—The Shanghai Mercury.

Flatters Both.

Jack—What is the secret of your popularity with the ladies?

Tom—I always mistake the society queens for debutantes, and the debutantes for society queens.—Life.

Same Time It Is in the Light.

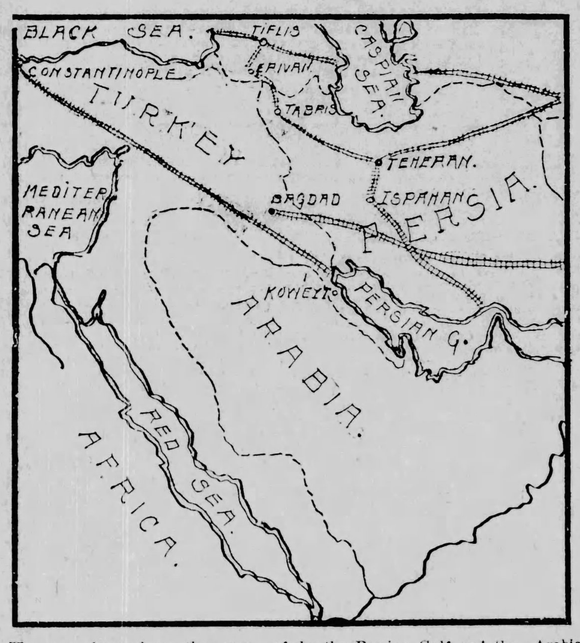
Another thing that makes a man mad is to be asked what time it is in the dark.—Atchison Globe.

A Winner.

Higgins—You don't mean to say you are buying gloves for a lady? How do you know they will fit her?

Wiggins—Oh, that's easy enough. I get the smallest I can find. You never can get gloves too small for a lady, you know.—Boston Transcript.

THREE RIVAL NATIONS AND THE PERSIAN GULF



The map above shows the area of country in which the commercial rivalries will clash of the three expanding nations of Europe. These three are Great Britain, Germany and Russia. The Persian Gulf is the objective of each.

Russia has for more than two hundred years, cherished the desire to reach the seas to the south. Peter the Great dreamed of the time when the Slav would restore the glories of the Eastern Empire, and fix the Russian capital in the imperial city of Constantine. But to allow Russia to absorb European Turkey, with Constantinople as the seat of the Czar, would at once give her a preponderating influence in the Mediterranean. So, when Czar Nicholas, in the early '50's, made war upon Turkey, all Western and Southern Europe rallied to the defense of the Turk. England and France, and even the little Kingdom of Sardinia in Northern Italy, under its ambitious ruler, Victor Emmanuel, joined in a condition against the great northern power. Sebastopol fell, Russia was vanquished, and Czar Nicholas died broken-hearted over his failure to carry out the imperial dream of Peter the Great.

But Russian statesmanship, which knows thoroughly the value of persistence and a waiting game, did not relinquish its plan of reaching the sea. Slowly the Czar's power has "inched along" on the vast area east of the Caspian Sea, until the Russian dominions reach Persia's northern boundary and Afghanistan is the buffer between them and the Indian Empire of Great Britain. Afghanistan is a land of mountains and high plateaus. The Khyber Pass is the gateway through the mountain walls down which Russia may, some day, push her armies into the rich valley of the Indus. She would be glad to reach the Indian Ocean by that route. But an English force guards the pass, which is heavily fortified on the Indian side.

Within a year, Russia has obtained a concession for a railway through Persia, north and south, to a point near the mouth of the Persian Gulf. She has already built a railway through transCaucasia, the area west of the Caspian and south of the Caucasus mountains, connecting the Black and the Caspian seas. This she is extending from Tiflis to Erivan, near the Persian frontier. From that point the new road for which the Shah has granted a concession will be built through Tabriz, Teheran and Ispahan to a point at the outlet of the Persian Gulf—the straits of Ormuz.

Another Russian railway runs from a point on the eastern shore of the Caspian, eastward to Tashkend and Khokan. A branch line is also proposed, to leave this line at Merv, and go southeasterly through Persia to Teheran, where it will join the other line. With two railways belonging to Russia traversing the country, how long will it be before Persia is a dependency of the Czar, and Russia's southern boundary will at last be the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea?

Next comes Germany with a railway scheme. A line is already in operation from Constantinople eastward to Angora, in Asia Minor. The German project is to build an extension, 1,200 miles long, from Angora, down through the length of the historic valley of the Euphrates, to the head of the Persian Gulf. This scheme appeals strongly to the imaginations of all Christians, for it would eventually mean the restoration of Cappadocia, Mesopotamia and the Euphrates valley to their old fertility and commercial importance. It would rescue the cradle of civilization from desolation, and again make this mighty valley the seat of a teeming modern population.

That Germany can obtain the necessary permission from the Turkish government to construct this line is admitted. It will be a short line from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean; but the Kaiser is without doubt looking forward to a future in which thrifty and enterprising German colonies in Asia Minor and the Euphrates valley will lead the way to the annexation of that region as a German dependency. In other words, Germany is now looking to Constantinople with envious eyes as Russia has done in the past, and still does. The Turk's time is slowly but surely coming, and there may be those living to-day who will see the crescent driven forever from European soil.

Meanwhile England has not been idle. She sees in the Russian railways in Persia a flanking of her Indian dominions, and a struggle for commercial advantages in the Indian Ocean. A project is on foot to build a railway from Quetta, a town on the northern frontier of Beluchistan, which is connected with the Indian system of railways, across Persia to Bagdad, on the Tigris, which city is in Asiatic Turkey. Russian influence may keep the Shah from granting the required concession, however.

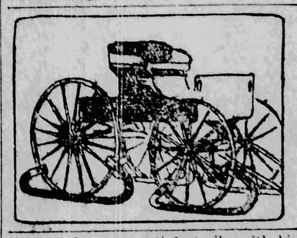
Only a couple of months ago, England sent vessels into the Persian Gulf to Kowert, a few miles from the mouth of the Euphrates, to maintain trade relations there. That she is busy with the problems presented in the ancient East can not be doubted. So far she seems to regard the German plan for a railway down the Euphrates valley with complacency, because it matches German enterprise against Russia's schemes.

The United States has a commercial interest in these matters. We will build an isthmian canal, and in ten years vessels from our Atlantic and Gulf ports will have a short route westward to the Indian Ocean. Then American competition will be a factor in the markets which Germany and Russia are striving to reach overland; and with the Philippines in our possession, we can dominate, in peaceful traffic the mightiest line of the world's commerce which is yet to be.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

FOR WINTER AND SUMMER

In many parts of the country there are variations in the temperature sufficient to produce good sleighing or remove the snow entirely in a few hours' time. As a consequence the driver is often at a loss to decide whether to hitch up his sleigh or carriage. A partial relief from the dilemma is afforded by the runners designed with hubs to slip on the axles in place of the wheels after the latter have been removed; but then the problem of storage for the wheels arises, it being difficult to dispose of them in a wagon. George Glasscock, of Veedersburg, Ind., seems to have solved



the question very satisfactorily with his new runner, an illustration of which is here presented. As will be seen, each runner is provided with forked ends, which slip over the rim of the wheels and are held in place by bolts. When not in use these runners are easily stored in the carriage, being perfectly flat and occupying little space. This device will be found especially advantageous on long journeys, or when the owner of the vehicle intends to stay away from home for several days at seasons when there may be a freeze or thaw, as the driver may happen to be sensitive about running a sleigh on bare ground, or a wheeled vehicle when the sleighing is good.

Phenomenal Time.

"Yes, sir; my new automobile smashed a record on its first trip!"

"How?"

"Broke down thirty-eight and one-fifth seconds after it started!"—Puck.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

HOOKED.

Mrs. Newlywed—The night you proposed you acted like a fish out of water.

Mr. Newlywed—I was—and very cleverly landed, too!

A MEASURE OF TIME.

The Pupil—It seemed to me that I must have practiced all of two hours.

The Professor—But I'm sure you didn't! If you had practiced two hours it would have seemed like six.

PROBABLY HAD.

Mother—Do you think that young man has saved anything?

Daughter—Undoubtedly Ma! He says he has never loved before.

MODERN CONVENIENCES.

"Did you hear Josh Wheatly got bunkoed?"

"No. Didn't hear he went to town!"

"Oh! You don't have to go to town these days! You kin stay at home an git bunkoed by mail."

DANGEROUS INFORMATION.

First Boarder—I see that the members of a scientific expedition were obliged to eat stewed tree bark to save themselves from starvation. You wouldn't think anybody could eat such a thing!

Second Boarder—Better not let the landlady hear of it. We don't any further complications in the hash!

JUST SO.

Little Clarence—(who has an inquiring mind)—Pa, what is a "wise old saw?"

Mr. Callipers—One that has cut its wisdom teeth, my son!

A Waterloo for Mark.

Mark Twain was recently chaffing Sir Weymss Reid on the vagaries of English pronounciation. "You spell a name B-e-a-u-c-h-a-m-p, and pronounce it Marchbanks," he said. "And you do precisely the same thing," replied Sir Weymss. "What do you mean?" asked Mark Twain. "Well, you spell your name C-h-e-m-e-n-s, and you pronounce it Twain."—The Argonaut.

Cheerfully Liberal.

Mrs. Benedict—It will cost just twice as much if I go on a visit to mother as if she came here.

Benedict—Pshaw. You know, my dear, I'm never stingy about a thing of this kind.—Town Topics.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

[Alice Tudor, the daughter of a London merchant trading in Montreal, had been kidnapped by the Indians, and about a year before the story opens, in the autumn of 1772, had been bought by old Aneeb, chief of the Pottowattomie, who had adopted her as his daughter. She appears suddenly to two voyageurs camped on the shore of Lake Huron, and appeals to them to rescue her. The younger of the two men tries to buy her from the old Indian, but all his efforts are refused. Finally Aneeb gives the girl her liberty on condition that the young trapper, Frank Ellery, undertakes to deliver her to her father, and that they travel in the company of a party of soldiers, also camped on the shore. The conditions are accepted, the girl is turned over to the lieutenant in command and taken to the hut he occupies. Arrangements are made to leave for Detroit on the morrow. The lieutenant has designs against the girl. Learning of this, Frank and his companion, Benjy, determine to save her, and, arming themselves with hangers, they rush into the hut. In the fight which follows Benjy is fatally stabbed and the lieutenant is wounded. As Frank turns to flee, calling to Alice to follow, Aneeb appears and carries off the girl. Benjy died in Frank's arms, and the latter started through the wilderness for Detroit. On the way he finds Alice and the Indian party. Aneeb had received an injury from a wounded elk, and could not hunt, so the party were on the verge of starvation. He built a cabin, as winter had set in, and Aneeb could not travel. The Panther, a Chippewa brave, with a party of his fellow Indians, attempts to capture the party, to obtain Alice, whom he desires for his wife. They fire a hollow stump at one side of the cabin. Frank and Alice escape, and finally reach Detroit.

The scene then changes to Roxbury tavern, where a strange traveller awaits the stage. He meets Dickie Ellery, a young man, who is also going to Boston.]

CHAPTER II—BOSTON TOWN.

From the dark sky looked down the frosty stars. The traveler and Dickie Ellery, sitting side by side upon the box of the stage, were sunk in thought. The two last seats seemed miles behind; the unrhythmic songs were unheard; the cracking of the whip, the jingling bells were unnoticed. Dickie crossed his arms upon his chest, sunk his head, nodded and sighed. Occasionally the traveler stole glances at the lad by his side, but in the dark saw little. Dickie was unhappy, that much could be guessed.

The stage breasted a rise at last, topped the hill and paused before the descent. Clear in the distance, a mile or so away, were the lights of a town.

"Boston," said the driver.

Boston. The traveler drew a breath and leaned forward. He saw the lines of streets, and even distinguished the faces of houses in the distant dots of yellow. Away to the right was the harbor, reflecting the ships at anchor.

Other roads joined theirs at the foot of the hill, and now increased the steady stream of people moving toward Boston. Here was a couple, there a group on foot, and again was a wagon-load of men. Through them the quicker stage threaded its way. "Look at them," said one of the young men. "And all these people stirring on account of a little tea."

Anthony cursed them promptly. "May their eyes drop out! May they never find their way home! May their wives never brew them another dish of tea!"

The road was continually more crowded; they went slower. Crossing the Neck they heard the watter lapping on the beach, and the traveler sniffed the salt smell. A little further and they came to the first houses of the town. The way became more difficult; vehicles and men on foot blocked the road. The stage fell in behind at a walk; those in the rear closed up. They were at last in the middle of a throng slowly moving forward. But there was little noise; the loose crowd pushed on silently.

The stage turned aside at the first cross street and came into less crowded ways. The harbor breeze of mild December cut their faces, but the traveler breathed it eagerly. He studied his surroundings. How low and weather-beaten seemed the houses in these Boston lanes. A man's eyes measure differently from a boy's.

Though the streets were freer, he could not miss the signs of political excitement. At the hour when the stage entered Boston, the town meeting sat in silence within the Old South Church, waiting the answer to its final petition to the governor, and pondering John Rowe's question: "Who knows how tea will mingle with salt water?"

Thus all the movement in the streets was in the direction of the Old South, and where the stage drew up at the tavern in King street there was quiet. The passengers descended, the stage drove around to the yard, the young Tories entered the tavern, and only the traveler and Dickie stood below the emblem of the Bunch of Grapes. The traveler was looking about him and at the young Bostonian.

A little man came hurrying out of the dusk; a quick and nervous voice spoke up: "Oh, Master Dickie!"

"Well?" asked Dickie. "Oh, it's you, Nick. What is it?"

"Humphreys is sick."

"Worse?"

The little man nodded, and with the importance of a bearer of news he mingled the tribute of regret, "Almost at his end."

"He wants me?"

"Very much."

"Well, Nick, I'll come at once." But his name was called again. "'Tis uncle."

A lean and threadbare man came into the circle of light. He stooped slightly at the shoulders, running his head forward so that his eyes peered out sharply from under his brows, as if with suspicion. His clothes were neat, and his features clean-cut; but that air of suspicion gave the tone to his personality, seeming to produce a stealthy step and a bearing of caution, while even the lines of his face were so moulded that they with difficulty assumed, and never long could hold, an expression of frankness. He came to Dickie and took him by the arm. "Ah, lad!" he cried, and though it rasped, the voice came briskly. "Back again? I've not seen you these ten hours. Let us go home together."

Dickie put his hand upon his uncle's, and pressed it affectionately. "Yes, sir, I'm back," he said. "But I am called to Humphreys, who is very ill, and wants to see me."

"Yes, he's ill," replied his uncle, his eyes not meeting Dickie's but resting on his sleeve. "Too ill, in fact, for you to go. So come with me."

"I've waited here a half-hour," cried the little man, who had stood listening. "Mr. Humphreys wants to see him badly."

The merchant turned on him. "But I have just been there. The doctor came and ordered quiet, Dickie lad, come with me." He smote his nephew on the shoulder, and in a ghastly fashion smiled. "Come home, I've much to tell you."

"You see," said Dickie to Nick, "I best not go. I'm obliged for your trouble. Tell Humphreys I will come in the morning. Good-night." He went with his uncle.

The traveler stood by the tavern wall, and followed them with his eye. Uncle and nephew, "crabbed age and youth," went arm-in-arm. Dickie's cheery laugh rang in the street; he disengaged his arm, and laid it across his uncle's shoulder. The traveler shook his head. "How strange!" he thought. "How strange!"

He was recalled to himself by the angry sputterings of his neighbor. The little man started away; the other followed.

They went toward the church. When they emerged from Joliff's lane into Milk street they came upon the crowd. Its outskirts reached to the lane; it thickened nearer the church, beneath the walls of which men pressed closely together, stood with little movement, spoke few words, watched and waited. Thus it had remained for hours, and the little man, recognizing that nothing new had happened, made no pause for question, but pushed toward a small house that stood across the street, opposite the rear of the church. He reached it, and turned down a side passage to its door. As he fitted a key to the lock, the traveler laid a hand upon his arm.

The little man scarcely turned. "I am not working to-night," he said over his shoulder. "Not for all comers, that is. There is another barber on Hanover street."

"I must see Mr. Humphreys," said the other.

The little man shook his head. "He is very ill."

"Therefore I must surely see him. Take him this message. I have come from a long distance to see him. My father and he were friends."

Nick opened the door. "Wait here." The little man slipped inside, shut and locked the door. The other stood in surprise; in Boston the latch-string was always out. He waited, striking a numb foot against the step, listening to the murmur of the crowd, watching the silent church, its dim windows prophesying strangely, its spire vanishing in blackness.

At length Nick opened the door. "Come in."

The house was dark. As the traveler entered, Nick took him by the sleeve.

"This way quickly," he said, and urged him to the right.

The traveler went up the stairs, worn by many feet. Nick's candle lighted him from below; from above light streamed out upon a landing. He reached it, paused, and looked into a chamber. "In there," said Nick briefly, and closed the door below.

It was many minutes, indeed, a full hour, before the traveler again descended. He came slowly, pausing at each step, thinking, doubting. He opened the entry door quietly, stood a moment, and opened the door to the front room. He had forgotten the mystery of his first entrance.

There had been silence. At once was noise and confusion. In the full light of candles Nick the barber, between surprise and rage, stood motionless. But a man sprang up from beneath Nick's administering hands, his face half-daubed with paint, his hair stuck through with feathers. Three others, crudely but completely disguised, started forward from their chairs. One leaped to the mantel and blew out a candle. The traveler took the remaining light and held it above his head.

The mat half-painted stooped to the hearth. Four hatchets leaned against the jamb; the man seized one, its sharp edge gleaming. "Who are ye?" he cried as he rose again. "Who is he, Nick?"

"Put down the candle," ordered Nick. "Put it out! Why come ye spying?"

"A spy!" exclaimed the others. They stepped closer, a dangerous ring. The traveler read their temper in their eyes.

He turned to the barber. "Nick," he said, "Mr. Humphreys is dead."

"Dead!" they echoed. Nick unclenched his hands. The man with the hatchet dropped his arm, and the others drew back into the corner of the room.

The traveler put the candle down. "Will you come and help me lay him on the bed?" he asked of Nick. "But—ye will say nothing of us?"

The traveler turned his back. "What care I how you masquarade?" he asked. He went into the entry. Nick followed and closed the door.

"Left he any message?" asked Nick. "Or went he suddenly?"

"Suddenly. He said something, just before, of that secretary, and young Ellery. That is all."

"Ay!" said Nick, "there is money in it." There was a step on the stair. They turned and looked. A figure appeared at the door, and Nick started forward, respectful. "Doctor Warren!"

The traveler was in the shadow beyond the bed. He saw a graceful figure at the door, of middle height and well proportioned. The head was held a little forward; the expression of the face earnest. Dignity and worth sat upon Dr. Warren; force, enthusiasm, devotion, were all to be read in his countenance. With one glance at the traveler that seemed able to pierce even darkness, the doctor went to the bedside, looked into the dead man's face, touched the wrist, and thought briefly. Then he turned to Nick. "Who was with him?" he asked.

Nick indicated the traveler.

"Come into the light," said the doctor, and the traveler, as in obedience to a military superior, stepped forward and met the doctor's eye. When he left the room it was with a feeling of relief from the keenest scrutiny he had ever undergone. The house below seemed now silent and deserted, and he let himself into the street. "That," he said, thinking of the doctor, "is a man." He went and mingled with the crowd.

CHAPTER III—TEA AND SALT WATER.

The great meeting was silent in the old South church. A few candles lit the edifice, casting shadows into corners, revealing but uncertainly the hundreds of faces ranged within the pews. The meeting was waiting; there was no discussion. Hours before the citizens had resolved that the tea should on no account be landed. They had sent Rotch, the owner of the first of the tea-ships, to carry a message to the governor at Milton, demanding that the ships be allowed to clear for London. Since then, only murmurs had passed through the church. Dr. Church arrived late, and for him they made room. Dr. Warren went out to the wonderment of some; he returned in a quarter-hour, to their relief.

Dr. Warren took his seat again by Church's side. "What has happened?" asked the older man, turning his eyes, a little haggard, on his more active colleague. "Was your patient dead?" He read a change in Warren's countenance.

"Yes," answered Dr. Warren. "Apoplexy." As if unwilling to speak further, he dropped his eyes and shook his head.

Without and within, the great crowd waited. The light in the west had gone; dusk departed, night came. Then at last was heard at the door of the church the stumbling of a weary horse. The crowd upon the church stairs made way for a man as weary as his steed, and through the church the whisper passed, "Rotch has returned."

The meeting roused into life. Prentice and merchant, tradesman and workman looked each at his neighbor. Then all eyes were fixed upon the ship-owner as he passed to the platform, all ears were ready for his words. The moderator met Rotch; a question was given and answered. Then the moderator turned to the meeting: "The governor has refused a clearance."

One long universal breath; then cries of anger. Figures sprang to their feet; there was an instant's tumult, quickly stilled. Above the confusion rose calls to order; the impulsive ones pulled back into their seats.

"Mr. Rotch," said the moderator, "will you tell the meeting if, on your own responsibility, you will order the ship to leave the town?"

The Quaker stood firm; his aspect was honest. "I cannot," he answered clearly. "The ship would be confiscated. It would ruin me."

"Will you attempt, then, to land the tea to-morrow?"

"If called upon to do so by the customs house officials, I must."

Silence now, a silence of minutes. But all thoughts, all glances, were fixed upon one man, Samuel Adams. What will he say?

Samuel Adams looked about him, and caught the eye of Dr. Warren. The doctor nodded slightly. His eye passed to Dr. Church, who nodded also; to Mr. Hancock, upon whose lip a fitting smile appeared, almost a sneer, whose eye spoke with meaning. He met the glance of Paul Revere, who frowned and nodded yes, and caught the eye of Molineux, whose face was set in inflexible resolution. Then slowly Samuel Adams rose to his feet and said:

"This meeting can do nothing more to save the country."

That was all. Then came the abrupt sound of hundreds of people rising to their feet. Without words the meeting was dissolved, and the men of Boston turned their backs upon the scene of their long waiting.

The church was half empty, but the leaders had not moved. A few of them spoke together, but all seemed to be waiting, listening. Somewhere in the streets without sounded a cry. Then came another and another, then a whole burst of sound. Noises strange to Boston rose upon the air. Dr. Church caught Dr. Warren by the arm. "Come," he said, "what is this? Let us see." He pushed quickly to the side door and out into the porch.

From the steps they looked down upon a sea of faces, faintly illumined by the scattered lights. People were pushing, crowding, craning their necks. Something was coming. What was it? There—at the corner of the church, beneath the lamp—a gleam of steel. And then again that cry.

"By Jove!" cried Dr. Church, clapping the other on the shoulder, "a war-whoop!" He knew that eyes were on him; he pretended surprise. "Indians, as I live!"

The cry came again and again and again. At the corner began a commotion, arms were waved, weapons were lifted high. Not swords, but hatchets and below were feathered heads and painted faces. The war cries multiplied and resounded in the narrow place. The crowd parted apart, and down the living lane came hurrying a motley band of shouting men. Then across the way the whoop was answered, and from the little house more Indians came rushing, broke through the crowd and fell in with the two. The Indian cries rose louder, but among them saw were distinguished words: "To Griffin's wharf! To the tea ships!"

The people comprehended slowly. At first, in astonishment, they were silent. But one understood quicker than the rest and gave his welcome to the Indian troop. Dr. Warren, looking among the crowd, found one clear-lit face, and on it fixed his eyes. It was a young man's face fired with enthusiasm. In sudden exultation at the purpose of his countrymen, the man raised his hand and stuck it on his mouth. He gave out the ready sassakwi, the terrible war-whoop. It rang above its feebler imitations, palpitated in all ears, and broke into an instant's silence as the Indians themselves, their clenched, darts beat faster at the sinister cry, and startled listeners gasped.

"My God!" cried Dr. Church. "Hear that!"

Dr. Warren did not move.

The sound died. In answer rose from every side a roar of fierce applause. Dr. Warren lost sight of the young man, as Indians and crowd swept onward to the wharves.

To be continued.

Rothschild's Auto Hothouse.

Washington Times.

An automobile hothouse is one of the latest novelties in Paris. Baron Edmund de Rothschild has just had one constructed at a cost of 15,000 francs, for the purpose of carrying hothouse plants from his country estate to his house in Paris. The journey there and back used to take two days and necessitated the lodging of three men over night in Paris. It is now performed in the same day and will doubtless be a considerable economy.

Good Thing After All.

Harlem Life.

Mr. Muggleton—Great Scott! This is too much. This makes the seventh time my pipe has had twins.

Mr. Hoodoo—That's all right. Look at the advantage of it! By having them come in pairs like that, you've been able to avoid the unlucky number thirteen.

Poor, Indeed.

"Is he rich?"

"Rich? No! I don't suppose the poor man could scrape up more than two or three millions to save his life."—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Advance in Art.

"Mrs. Dash, who is your club going to help by giving a tableau?"

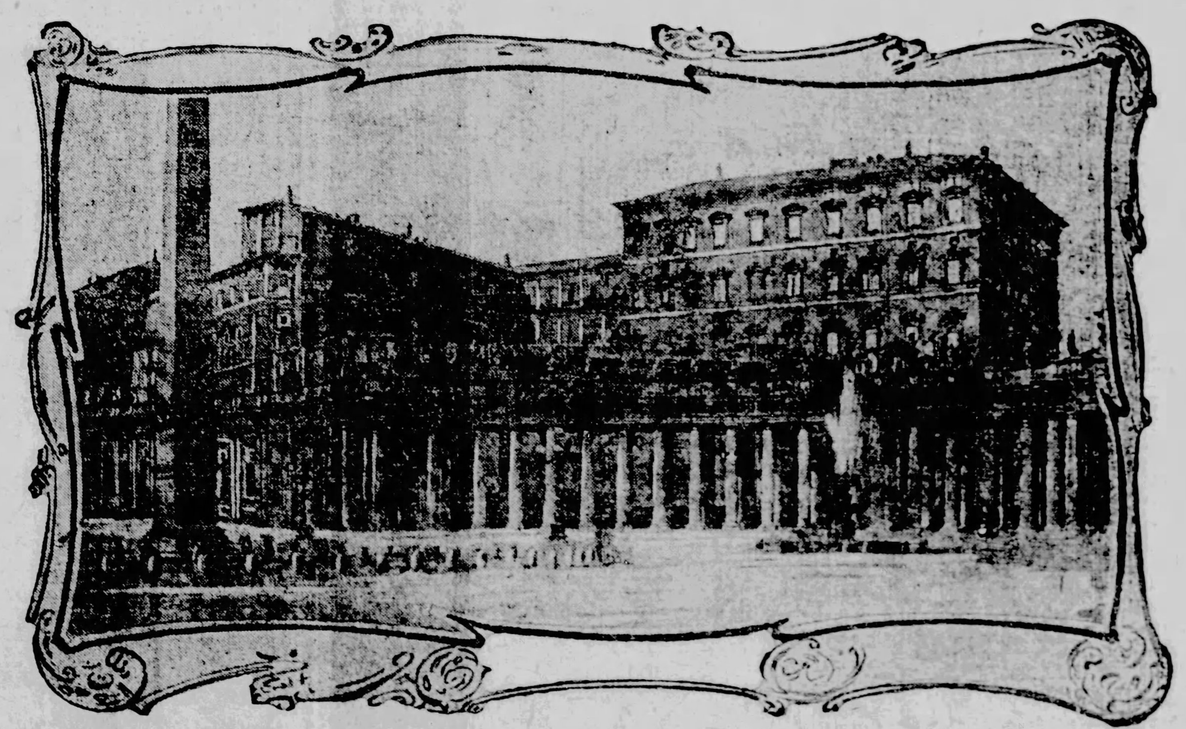
"Why, they are working hard to get the clothing housed to see the work women do instead of 'posing in their advertisements."—Detroit Free Press.

Ohio's Modesty.

We might have suspected it! Wireless telegraphy was invented by an Ohio man 6 years ago.—Ohio State Journal.

THE VATICAN AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Hundreds of Staircases and Eleven Thousand Rooms, but No Elevators.



Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal secretary of state, and, next to the Pope, the greatest man in the Catholic church today, lives at the top of the Vatican and his visitors are required to climb 463 marble stairs. There are no elevators in that venerable building, although it has recently been fitted with electric lights at a cost of $45,000. It looks queer to have a clutter of electric bulbs hanging over an altar, but you can see this anomaly at the headquarters of the Catholic church. The Pope, whose apartments are immediately below those of Cardinal Rampolla, is carried up and down stairs in a sedan chair by four of the guards who handle him as tenderly as if he were an infant. Everybody else has to walk and it is a long, hard journey. When I suggested to an eminent prelate that the climb to the top of the Vatican ought to be counted as penance he smiled and said that he knew of a good many people who would be glad to get rid of their sins that way, says a Rome correspondent in the Record-Herald.

The Vatican is not a single building but an accumulation of buildings, stretching over an area of 13½ acres. They were begun about the year 300, and have grown gradually. The outside length of the walls is 1,151 feet in one direction and 767 feet in the other, but they are joined by lower walls, which inclose a large garden and park that contains two or three villas, to which His Holiness takes refuge during the heat of summer. The Pontiff drives in the park daily when the weather will permit, and with its winding walks and roads it is large enough to give him a variety of scenery, as well as plenty of fresh air and exercise.

Since 1870 the Pope has been a theoretical prisoner within the walls of his palace, surrounded by Cardinals and the other functionaries of the church invisible and inviolate, for the Italian parliament, when it deprived him of temporal authority, was generous enough to extend to him what is known in diplomatic circles as the doctrine of "extra territoriality" over the building and the park. In other words, whatever occurs within its limits is under the jurisdiction of the Pope alone. Civil authority does not extend beyond the portals of the Vatican, and that limited area, perhaps 30 acres in all, is still under the temporal as well as the ecclesiastical authority of the Pontiff. No civil officer can enter the Vatican to make an arrest or serve a legal paper, or to exercise any other form of civil authority. Its precincts are inviolate, and no one, whatever his creed, can look upon that monstrous building, inhabited for so many centuries by the venerable men who have exercised so great an influence and borne so important a part in the history of the world, without the deepest of interest.

Eight grand staircases and 200 smaller ones lead to the upper apartments of the building, the highest of the great conglomeration being seven stories from the ground. There are 20 courts and 17 chapels for various dignitaries, the chief of which is the Sistine chapel, where the Pope performs mass on special occasions, and which is also famous for the frescoes of Michael Angelo and his greatest painting, representing "The Last Judgment." This picture is in very bad condition owing to the dampness and the cracking of the walls, so that some parts of it can no longer be distinguished. Everybody expresses regret at its condition.

The Sistine chapel is associated in the minds of newspaper readers, and especially Catholics, with splendid ceremonies of the church, but they seldom occur nowadays on account of the great age and feebleness of the Pope. It is a standing joke in Rome that foreigners, and especially Protestants, are always able to obtain tickets of admission to these functions, while Catholics are not. In a day that was performed at one of the theatres not long ago one of the characters, meeting another, asked where he was going.

"I am going to the Sistine chapel to hear the Miserere," was the reply.

"You will go in vain. The Swiss guard will turn you out."

"There is no danger, brother; I am certain to get in. I turned heretic yesterday."

There are 1,000 halls and corridors in the Vatican and 11,000 rooms, counting everything, the quarters for the Swiss guards, the stables for the horses, the storehouses for gardeners' tools, the mosaic factory and other workhouses, and it is said that an average of 3,200 people are employed under the roof, most of them being housed there. This includes the Swiss guard.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The Ship of Silence is a volume of poems by William Uffington Valentine, the first one giving its name to the collection. The author has poetic insight, and a command of musical rhythm which renders his verse pleasant reading.

Dream Children, by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Brownell, pictures, with the newest aid to pictorial effects, the camera, a few of the Dream Children of literature, and Mrs. Brownell has skillfully reproduced in her photographs the "mind picture" of each author she interprets. There are nearly sixty photographic illustrations, from life poses of children.

The Dowden Shakespeare. In the edition of Shakespeare edited by Prof. Edward Dowden, in which each play is to form a volume by itself, now appears the third of the series, which is the tragedy of King Lear. Preceding this have been issued Hamlet and Romeo and Juliet, both having won commendation from students and lovers of good books.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Short Talks with Young Mothers, by Dr. Charles Gilmore Kerley, gives instructions in all the details of a babe's feeding, clothing, bathing and airing, and what to do in an emergency.

The Wild-Fowlers, by Charles Bradford, is a volume on hunting wild fowl, in which many practical hints concerning shot-guns and ammunition, the natural history of the wild fowl, and the chivalric sportsman's best method of taking game, are combined with the entertainment of the sketches.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

Captain Bluitt, by Charles Heber Clark ("Max Adeler"), is a novel, remarkable for the genial humor which pervades it, and the quaint character of the old sea captain.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

Shakespeare in Tale and Verse, by Lois Grosvenor Hufford, gives the main plots of the stories in pleasant, attractive style, interspersing each with parts of the dialogue of the play in a way to make them interpret each other.

From Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati:

Abraham Lincoln and the Men of His Time, is a a two-volume story of the days when the author was a young man, and of the five years when he acted as secretary of a campaign committee in Champaign county, Illinois. His duties brought him in close and frequent contact with Lincoln and other prominent politicians of that period, and the pages in his volumes deal almost entirely with the years preceding Lincoln's election to the Presidency, the events from 1851 being but slightly sketched.

From Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia:

Physical Culture and Self-Defense is a book by "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist. He gives not only instructions for muscular development and "knock-out blows," but he includes as well a chapter for women and one of advice to parents for the health and rearing of their children, and Mr. Fitzsimmons' advice is good, both physically and morally.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., 11 East 16th st., New York:

The Millionaire Mystery, by Fergus Hume, is a novel of English life, in the well-known vein of this popular writer.

From Street & Smith, 238-243 Williams st., New York:

A B C of Bridge, by Eleanor A. Tennant, is a little hand book in which popular card game of bridge whist is fully explained.

TRICK WITH COINS.

Drop a dime in a wineglass and cover it with a quarter. Now take out the dime without touching it or touching or moving the glass.

You may think it is impossible, and any one you ask to perform the feat will be of the same opinion.

But it is easy when you know how.

The glass and coins will be as in the illustration.

Now blow smartly down one inner side of the glass, the quarter will turn up on its edge, and the nimble dime will jump past it and come out of its silver doored crystal prison.—New York Herald.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SCHOOL ROOM PRATTLE.

The teacher in geography had assigned a different lesson on icebergs and as a help toward intelligent study of the subject, she gave what she supposed was an interesting and clear talk of the home of the iceberg, its travels and what happened when it ventured too far south, says the Milwaukee Sentinel.

During the talk she was greatly pleased with the expression of interest on the face of the girl who had difficulty in learning her lessons. This pupil was faithful but exceedingly slow in understanding, and the teacher was relieved to see the unusual look on her face. At the close of the talk, she said:

"Annie, tell us where the icebergs are found."

"On page 87, section 9, in the geography," said Annie.

A Milwaukee teacher was directing a lesson in globe geography recently, and among the questions she asked was, "Where is the North Pole?"

"On the north side," answered a pupil.

"Where is the South Pole?" she then asked, patiently.

"On the south side," replied the boy, confidently.

"Where are the people?" came next from the questioner.

This was a poser, and for several seconds a painful silence prevailed. At last the little fellow raised his hand and said:

"On the outside."

Piscatorial Delights.

Mrs. Innocent—What did you enjoy most about your fishing trip, dear?

Mr. Innocent—I got most excited when I was reeling in, my love.

Mrs. Innocent (bursting into tears)—And to—to—th-think you promised me y-you wouldn't d-drink a drop.—Harlem Life.

Very Thoughtful.

Clara—"Mabel is so thoughtful about her Christmas presents."

Belle—"In what way, dear?"

Clara—"Always leaves the price tag on so as to save me a trip downtown to find out."—Brooklyn Life.

A FOWL TIP. Buy an incubator for that your wife or child can run. Get the SURE HATCH. Its succeeds where others fail. Large catalog; hundreds of photo views and valuable information sent free. Address nearest office. Sure Hatch Incb. Co., Clay Center, Neb., Columbus, O.

PIMPLES

And other eruptions which mar the skin are more than a disfigurement and annoyance; they are a positive detriment to the business interests and social successes of the man they mark. Other things being equal, the man with a smooth skin and clear complexion will find it easier to get a good position or a good wife than the man whose face shows the impurity of his blood. That's the real point. The blood is bad. And for that very reason any treatment which is designed to cleanse the skin must cleanse the blood.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cleanses the blood from the clogging impurities which breed and feed disease, and so cures pimples, boils, eczema, and other diseases which have their cause in impure blood.

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains. You lose. Therefore, accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I have used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in a case of scrofula, and cured it," writes Mr. Wm. D. Shamblin, of Reavy, Cherokee Nation, Ind. Territory. "I took five bottles of it for my blood. I had 'ringworms' on me and I would burn them off and they would come right back, and they were on me when I commenced using 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which took them away, and I haven't been bothered anymore."

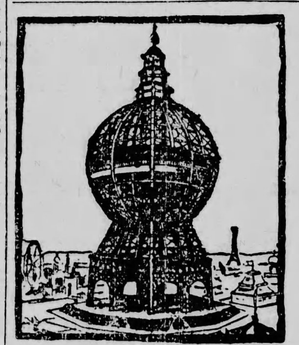
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

TOWER FOR ST. LOUIS.

One of the attractions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is to be held at St Louis in 1903, will be an immense structure in the form of a globe.

It will be 700 feet high, and the cost of construction will be about $1,500,000.

This great hall, in which it is estimated that thirty thousand persons will be able



to find room at one time, will rest upon a pedestal 230 feet in height, will have a diameter of 350 feet and will be surmounted by an observation tower 100 feet high, on the summit of which will be erected a flagstaff 50 feet in height.

Between the eight pillars of the pedestal, and at a height of one hundred and ten feet, will be a roof garden, two restaurants and two concert halls. In this area ten thousand persons will be accommodated at one time. In the centre of the globe, and one hundred and seventy-five feet higher, will be an arena for athletic sports, exhibitions of wild animals and circus performances.

Above the arena will be an immense concert hall, and this will be surrounded by a movable restaurant, in which persons may sit and obtain an excellent view of the city and the exhibition grounds.

There will be sixteen elevators in the globe, each capable of accommodating sixty persons, and there will also be a spacious staircase leading to each story.—New York Herald.

WILL PREVENT MANY A BURN

Reaching into an oven after a pie or roast is the cause of many of the painful burns from which the housewife suffers, and no matter how careful she is, the accident will happen at intervals. To reduce this danger to a minimum, and at

the same time afford the cook the opportunity to inspect the baking with ease, Pembroke D. Harton, of Philadelphia, Pa., has contrived the automatic shelf slide for ovens shown in the accompanying drawing. The usual shelf is retained, and the improvement consists in the pivoted bar and bracket attached to the inner side of the swinging door. The inner end of the bar is attached to a bolt near the center of the shelf, and a pull on the door withdraws the shelf at the same time, the flat bar underneath also serving as a partial support for the weight above. Thus it is easy to baste and season a fowl or roast, or the pan may be lifted vertically from the shelf, after a secure grip has been obtained on the handles, and there is small chance of a burn, as it is unnecessary to thrust the hands into the oven at all.

ALMANAC OF CRIME.

Very curious is the almanac which has been published by a foreign criminologist. It is entitled the "Almanac of Crime," and its object is to indicate those periods in each year when the various crimes are most likely to be committed.

Here are some extracts:

"Murder—Many cases of this crime occur in August, January and June; few in February, November and December.

"Infanticide — Dangerous periods are February and May; very few cases occur in September and December.

"Poisoning—May is the favorite month for criminals of this type; during September as a rule they remain absolutely idle.

Threats of Death—Many such threats are made in August and few in February, May and November.

"Perjury—December and February are the two months during which this crime is most prevalent.

"Forgery—During April, October and December forgers are most busy and also during the first days of every quarter and the last days of every year.

"Theft—More crimes of this kind are committed in December and January than during any other months of the year."—New York Herald.

Not a Failure, Anyhow.

Old Friend—"Was your daughter's marriage a success?"

Hostess—"Oh, a great success. She's traveling in Europe on the alimony."—New York Weekly.

AMERICAN CAVIARE.

Quantities of It Exported to Europe—Its Scarcity and Its Increased Cost In Recent Years.

Away up in the backwoods of Agloma, north of the Rainy River, there is a long, forbidding body of water known as the Lake of the Woods, says a writer in What To Eat. From this section of the Canadian wilderness comes nearly all the caviare consumed in American markets. It is Russian caviare to the general public, but it is only Canadian caviare, bearing a continental label. The caviare is exported to Europe, and only the inferior grades find their way back to this country, the best of it being kept for European epicures. The general and greatly increased favor with which caviare is received has caused a great drain upon the sturgeon fisheries of Europe, and those of Canada and the United States have been called upon to meet the demand. The Lake of the Woods has supplied much of the caviare exported from America.

The Lake of the Woods has a total area of 6,000 square miles, and its waters abound with fish, the most important of which is the sturgeon. They are caught mainly for the caviare, though there is a profit in smoking the meat. After the fish is killed it is carefully cleaned and the caviare set aside in tanks. It is then taken and washed repeatedly until it is thoroughly cleansed, after which it is rubbed by hand through a series of screens until the eggs are separated. It is then packed in kegs with salt and kept in cold storage until time of shipment. It is an extremely simple process, requiring but little manipulation. In Europe the kegs are opened and the caviare sorted out according to quality. It is then put up in small lead packages and tins and put on the market as Russian caviare. The best grades find a ready sale at highest prices, but the inferior grades come back to America.

The price paid for caviare has been steadily increasing each year. In 1898 it was sold at 60 and 70 cents a pound, and this year there is a small increase. Two years ago the price was only 35 cents a pound. The caviare were then double the value of the sturgeon, and as the fish brings to the fisherman about two cents more than the ordinary scale fish, its value to the inhabitants of the lake section of Agloma cannot be overestimated. It is, in fact, the most important factor in the prosperity of the district. In 1898 the Lake of the Woods produced 224,870 pounds of sturgeon and 32,473 pounds of caviare, approximately valued at $25,000.

The high prices commanded by caviare has attracted many fishermen to these Canadian waters, and unless measures are taken to reduce the take of the sturgeon, the fish will be exterminated in the near future. The American waters are also being extensively dragged for sturgeon, and last year 33,000 pounds of caviare were shipped out of the United States. Within the past two years there has been a very large catch in set nets and pounds off the beaches of New Jersey and Long Island, and the handling of the eggs has proved a most profitable industry to the fishermen. The only advantage of sturgeon's eggs in the making of caviare is found in their size and firmness. The flavor does not differ much from the roe of other fish, and a little experimenting ought to develop a kindred delicacy.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

IMPOSSIBLE.

"Can't you look a little pleasanter?" asked to photographer.

"I wish I could," replied the man in the chair, with a ghastly smile, "but I just happened to remember that I came away from home in a hurry this morning and left four gas jets burning in the basement."—Chicago Tribune.

THE HEART OF A MAIDEN.

"She says his face is chiseled on her heart."

"My! she must have a marble heart, then."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

REMARKABLE ERRORS.

"Miss Alice," said the nervy young man, "I think I will marry you."

"Indeed! Two very remarkable statements, sir!"

"Two! How two?"

"One that you will marry me; the other that you think."—Baltimore News.

LIFE IN THE NEW TOWN.

"Yes, sir—yonder's a man who only had one shirt to his back when he came here."

"And what has he got now?"

"Hard work to catch the fellow who stole the shirt!"—Atlanta Constitution.

IN THE SAME BOAT.

"Doctor," said the inveterate smoker, "don't, for goodness sake, tell me that the use of tobacco shortens a man's days, because—"

"But it does," interrupted the doctor. "I tried to stop smoking once and the days seemed interminable."—Philadelphia Press.

CANDOR.

"I never pretend," said Colonel Stillwell, "that I take alcoholic beverages for medicinal purposes."

"The subterfuge is sometimes indulged in."

"It would not do for me. It would create the impression that I am a chronic invalid."—Washington Star.

CULINARY ITEM.

Officer—How'd you like a home of your own?

Cook—I'd like it; I'm tired bossin' other people's families.—Boston Globe.

No Excuse This Time.

"It was a new gun, your honor," protested the prisoner, "and I did not know it was loaded."

"But," argued the judge, "the dealer has just told us that you did not pay for the weapon."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well, if you didn't pay for it, the dealer must have charged it for you."

And the judge tried to look as much like the pictures of Solomon as he could.—Baltimore American.

The Argus Eyed.

The only woman billposter in the world is Miss Cora G. Kimball, of Philadelphia. No ladder is too high for her, and when at work she wears a short skirt, high boots and a felt hat. Her work is giving the fullest satisfaction, and she is absorbing a good share of the business of the place.—Portland (Me.) Argus.

BLACK AND RICH

Is the Way Postum Coffee Should Be

A liquid food that will help a person break a bad habit is worth knowing of. The president of one of the state associations of the W. C. T. U., who naturally does not want her name given, writes as follows: "Whenever I was obliged to go without coffee for breakfast a dull, distracting headache would come on before noon. I discovered that, in reality, the nerves were crying out for their accustomed stimulant.

At evening dinner I had been taught by experience that I must refrain from coffee or pass a sleepless night. In the summer of 1900, while visiting a physician and his wife I was served with a most excellent coffee at their dainty and elegant table, and, upon inquiry, discovered that this charming beverage was Postum Food Coffee, and that the family had been greatly benefited by leaving off coffee and using Postum.

I was so in love with it, and so pleased with the glimpse of freedom from my one bondage of habit and so thoroughly convinced that I ought to break with my captor, that upon my return home I at once began the use of Postum Food Coffee and have continued it ever since, now more than a year.

I don't know what sick headache is now, and my nerves are steady and I sleep sound generally eight hours regularly. I used to become bilious frequently and require physic, now seldom ever have that experience.

I have learned that long boiling is absolutely essential to furnish good Postum. That makes it clear, black and rich as any Mocha and Java blend. Please withhold my name, but you may use the letter for the good it may do."

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

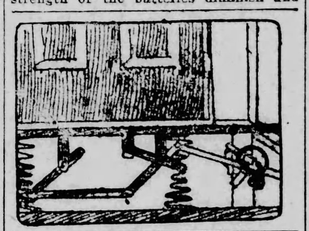
The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

NEW FOE TO THE BURGLAR

The device shown in the accompanying drawing does not look vicious enough to combat successfully with a burglar until you notice the wicked little gun way down in the corner of the picture. It is the hidden foe against which the burglar has no power to fight. The use of the electric current, with its numerous wires and switches, is already quite common as a protectice agency, but the apparatus may become disarranged or the strength of the batteries diminish and



the alarm prove ineffective just at the time it is needed. With this device there is the one movable platform and trigger-operating mechanism, complete in itself and sure to give an alarm as soon as the platform is depressed by the weight of a person stepping on it. The device is rendered inoperative by throwing the oblique bars into a vertical position, which drops the horizontal bars against the support beneath and carries any weight on the platform above. Arrangement may be made to regulate this alarm by the opening of an inside door, thus throwing it out of action when a member of the family desires to pass out across the platform. The gun may be pointed so as to injure an intruder or only to sound an alarm, as preferred, and the apparatus will be of practical value in railway mail and express cars, and for banks, as well as for private houses.

NAPOLEON'S WAR HAT.

Countless pictures of Napoleon as he appeared at the battle of Waterloo have been published and in all he is represented as wearing a hat similar in many respects to the one shown in the accompanying picture.

Many of these pictures of the hat,

however, differ from each other in minor details, and it is evident that the artists had not an opportunity of examining the hat closely before they drew it. For this reason this authentic picture will be welcomed by all students of modern history as well as by all admirers of the great Emperor.

The hat now belongs to M. Gerome, of the French Institute.

Napoleon once grew tired of this hat and decided to wear a more warlike headgear, a splendid helmet was fashioned for him, and with it a gorgeous cuirass. The helmet was studded with diamonds and emeralds, and Napoleon was delighted with it, but after wearing it an hour or two he cast it aside and never again put it on.—New York Herald.

A MOVEMENT UNDER ORDERS

No original claim is made in connection with this story, and it may have gone the rounds, but it was well told the other evening by a Detroit minister, who was engaged in a very earnest debate with an army colonel over the alleged arbitrary methods of those commanding the rank and file.

The colonel had warmly contended that there was every effort to be just, and that departures from equity were exceptional. "You have given this matter considerable attention, and I venture that you cannot give an instance of abused authority toward a private."

"Can't I?" and the dominie's eyes twinkled. "Did you ever hear of the case of poor Tim Murphy?"

"Never did, sir."

"Tim enlisted in the cavalry service, though he had never bestrode a horse in his life. He was taken out for drill with other raw recruits under command of a sergeant. As luck would have it, Tim had one of the worst buckers in the United States army mule.

"'Now, min,' said the sergeant in addressing them, 'no man is allowed to dismount without orders from a superior officer, mount thot.'

"Tim was no sooner in the saddle than he was propelled through a lengthy parabola, and came down so hard that he had barely enough breath to subsist upon.

"'Murphy,' shouted the sergeant, as he discovered the offender spread out on the ground, 'yez dismounted.'

"'I did, sor.'

"'Did yez have orthers?'

"'I did, sor.'

"'From headquarters?' with a sneer.

"'No, sor; hoindquarthers.'

"'Take him to th' gard-house.'"—Detroit Free Press.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Treasury Whitewash.

Editor Farmstead: Please give a good recipe for making whitewash for whitewashing fences and outbuildings. I am an old subscriber and read with much interest the Farmstead.—B. F. M., Union City, Tenn.

The following recipe for whitewashing, used by the lighthouse board of the United States treasury department, has been found to answer on wood, brick or stone nearly as well as oil paint, and is much cheaper: Slack one half bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible with a painter's or whitewash brush.

Here is another, said to be good for fences and outbuildings: Take a clean, water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask and put into it one-half bushel of lime. Slark it by pouring boiling water over it and in sufficient quantity to cover five inches deep, stirring it briskly until thoroughly slacked. Then dissolve in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one pound of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden and prevent it from cracking. A cream color can be imparted to the wash by adding three pounds of yellow ochre. Apply with common whitewash brush.

Following is another good recipe: Soak one-fourth pound of glue over night in tepid water. The next day put it into a tin vessel with a quart of water. Set the vessel in a kettle of water on a fire; keep it there until it boils and then stir until the glue is dissolved. Next put from six to eight pounds of paris white into another vessel, add hot water and stir until it has the appearance of milk of lime. Add the sizing, stir well and apply in the ordinary way, while still warm. Paris white is sulphate of baryta and can be procured in any drug or paint store.

Black Leg.

Editor Farmstead: In the issue of The Blade of January 9 is asked the cause and cure of black leg. It is caused by high feeding. It is highly contagious and a sure cure is by vaccine. If your correspondent will write to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., he will get bulletins and free samples of vaccine. Be sure the complaint is not anthrax, as they are so near alike it is hard to distinguish between the two. Black leg vaccine will not prevent anthrax, neither will anthrax vaccine prevent black leg.—B. L. H., Joubert, S. D.

Scours in a Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—In a recent number of The Blade I saw an inquiry for a remedy for the scours. The subject was a colt. I send you a formula which has been very effective for man and beast. Take equal quantities of spirits of camphor, laudanum, essence of peppermint, tincture of rhubarb and capsicum. Dose for an adult person 25 to 30 drops in one-third teacup of warm water; for a calf, one teaspoonful as a drench. I have never known a case of calf cholera that this would not cure.—E. T. S., Williamsfield, O.

Lumpy Jaw.

Editor Farmstead:—What is usually called lumpy jaw in cattle can be easily cured in most cases by the potassium iodide treatment. This consists of giving once or twice daily large doses of potassium iodide until symptoms of iodism are produced. At this time absorption of the bunch begins and continues until the cure is complete. For grown animals the dose of potassium iodide is from two to four drachms twice daily, or slightly large doses if given but once a day. Young animals receive proportional doses. It may be given dissolved in a pint of water in the form of a drench, or be placed in the drinking water. The symptoms of iodism, consisting of watery discharge from the eyes, slobbering from the mouth, and a peeling off of the outside layer of the skin, should be watched for, and when they appear the medicine discontinued for a time at least. If the bunch does not begin to lessen in size and disappear the medicine may be again administered. The symptoms looked for usually appear in about eight or ten days. In most cases the treatment does not have to be repeated.—B. L., Manchester, N. H.

A Cracked Cistern.

Editor Farmstead:—I hope some one can tell me how to close a crack in a cemented cistern. The cistern is very old, and the crack has been there for several years. We put two kinds of cement on, the way the dealer of cement told us, but it washed off. A neighbor has had the same trouble. How long will the dry cement keep? Does it slake like lime if exposed to the air?—R. L. M., Franklin Grove, Ill.

Cattle Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for several years. I like it fine. My subscription will expire next month; I expect to renew and send you a nice club then. My cattle have a disease of the eyes and head. There is an eruption of the skin around the eyes first, then it spreads to the head and neck, the hair comes off; then it gets sore, their eyes run water and matter some. Would be glad if some one would name the disease and give me a remedy for it through your valuable paper.—V. S. W., Wolf Glade, Va.

Ailing Heifer.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a heifer that has some throat or lung trouble. When driven or caused to move about (other than at will) she keeps up a continual coughing, as though to clear her throat. She seems to eat with the other cattle, but is getting quite poor. She raised a calf last summer. Can any one tell me what is probably wrong with her and suggest a remedy?—H. R. S., Salina, Kan.

What Killed Him?

Editor Farmstead:—I have some pigs, 3½ months old, that will dress 100

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Keeps Poultry Healthy

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 11, 1899.

The brief trial of your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine that we have made is very satisfactory. The birds seem brighter and their combs have reddened up. We were pleased when the second dose fetched an egg from one of the leghorns—the first for almost three months.

CHAS. W. & O. L. REYNOLDS, M. D.

Healthy chickens with flaring red combs, scratching actively about the yard, speaks its own language of prosperity and thrift. It means that the hens are laying eggs and that they are earning money for the owner. The best eggs and broilers always bring a good price on the market. To keep chickens in health and to make them profitable put a little

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

in their food occasionally. It will keep away contagion by keeping the liver healthy and the bowels regular. No fowl can take contagion if it has a healthy liver. Healthy hens lay eggs and fatten. Sick hens are a menace to the rest of the flock because sickness, when once started in a flock, will quickly kill every hen in it if some remedy is not given to stir up the liver and regulate the action of the bowels. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will do this. There is nothing like it for your stock and poultry.

If your dealer does not keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine send 25 cents to the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed you, postage prepaid. Send for an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases.

BLOOD ALEUMEN Bxpress, 40 cents per lb. 3 lbs. for $1, you pay express. Give express office and nearest R. R. station with order. S. M. Knabenshue, 68 Schmidt Block, Toledo, O.

PRAIRIE DOGS.

Preliminary Report of the Kansas Station on Their Destruction.

During the past four months we have made numerous experiments with various gases and poisons for the purpose of finding the most effective and cheapest method of destroying prairie-dogs. These experiments were authorized under the provisions of chapter 273 of the sessions of Kansas for 1901. In this preliminary report it is not my purpose to give any of the details of the experiments. Many of them were failures; several were decidedly effective in destroying the animals, but were too expensive for general use over large areas.

The net result of the experiments, thus far, is that we have found nothing more effective than carbon bisulphide or cheaper than strychnine poison. This bulletin is intended to place before the people of Kansas the result of our experience in using some cheaper combinations of these old remedies in time to secure some decided progress in the work of extermination during the remaining winter months, when the conditions are most favorable for the work. In the meantime it is our intention to continue the experiments, particularly with the object of finding some contagious disease to complete the work of destruction.

Carbon bisulphide.—A tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide placed upon some absorbent material, as cotton, fine horse manure, or a piece of corn-cob, and rolled down the prairie-dog burrows is effective in killing the animals. It is best immediately to cover the hole with a sod and stamp down firmly.

It is found by experiment that four parts of gasoline mixed with one part of carbon bisulphide is about as effective as the carbon bisulphide alone, and not nearly as expensive. The mixture is used in the same manner as carbon bisulphide alone, but a somewhat larger dose is needed.

Strychnine poison.—Formula No. 1.—Dissolve 1½ ounces of strychnia sulphate in a quart of hot water. Add a quart of syrup—molasses, sorghum, or thick sugar and water—and a teaspoonful of oil of anise. Thoroughly heat and mix the liquid. While hot pour it over a bushel of clean wheat and mix completely. Then stir in two or more pounds of fine corn-meal. The quantity of corn-meal needed will depend upon the amount of extra moisture present. There should be enough to wet every grain of the wheat and no more. Care should be taken that there is no leakage from the vessel in which the wheat is mixed.

Let the poisoned grain stand over night, and distribute it in the early morning of a bright day. Use a tablespoonful of the wheat to each hole occupied by prairie dogs, putting it near the mouth of the burrow in two or three little bunches. Do not put out the poison in very cold or stormy weather. It will keep for a considerable time, and is much more effective after a cold period, as the animals are then hungry and eat the grain readily. A bushel of wheat should poison 1,000 to 1,200 holes.

An excellent substitute for the oil of anise in the above formula can be made by soaking two ounces of green coffee berries in the whites of three eggs. Let this stand for about twelve hours and use the liquid instead of anise oil.

POCKET GOPHERS.

Best Method of Getting Rid of the Little Pests.

D. E. Lantz, in a bulletin of the Kansas Experiment Station, says:

Personal observations by the writer and numerous complaints reaching this office all indicate a great activity of these animals and a decided increase in the area of their depredations during the past three months. Alfalfa fields have been the special theater of their operations; but clover fields and meadows have also suffered. The injury to alfalfa is done not only by the hillocks of earth which cover the plants and interfere with cutting the crops, but also by the large quantity of root cuttings made to supply the winter larder of the animals. Great stores of these cuttings, comprising a bushel or two at a place, may be found in the burrows. The loss to the alfalfa growers of the state during the past year from these pests was probably fully a tenth of the entire product and had an actual money value of at least $500,000. Unless the pest is checked or destroyed during the next few months, another season's loss will be double as much.

I have recently made a considerable number of experiments in destroying the pocket-gopher, and have collated the experience of a large number of farmers in the matter. My experience and the consensus of opinion from others indicate that the most effective and economical method of dealing with this farm pest is by means of poison introduced into food and placed in the burrows or runways of the animal. An improved method of introducing the poisoned food into the runways is recommended, thus eliminating much of the labor which has thus far attended the poisoning of gophers.

Trapping, if properly done, is a sure method of killing the gopher; but it is attended with considerable labor and is very slow. A correspondent in Doniphan county reports that 350 of the animals were caught in four months on a forty-acre field of clover. An excellent trap for general use is the No. 0 ordinary steel trap. In using it, enlarge the hole sufficiently to admit the trap, and remove enough of the loose soil which may have fallen in to obstruct the runway. Sink the trap in loose soil to the level of the runway, and nearly conceal it by sprinkling fine earth over it. Leave the hole open.

Pocket gophers are easily poisoned. They are very fond of common potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, raisins and prunes. The presence of strychnine, arsenic, or other poisons does not seem to deter them from eating the food; but if the poison is sweetened they seem to eat it more readily. In summer it may be desirable to take the trouble to sweeten the poison, but in the fall and early spring it does not seem worth while to do this. The poisoned food being introduced to the burrows below the surface, there is no danger of poisoning stock. It might be well, however, not to let swine run in the alfalfa fields for a time after the poison has been put out.

The following method of introducing the poison is recommended: Cut the potatoes, or other food, into pieces not more than three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Cut a slit in each piece and with a point of the knife blade insert a little sulphate of strychnine; as much as half the bulk of a grain of wheat will answer the purpose. As the moisture from the potato will cause the poison to adhere to the blade.

Having prepared the bait in sufficient quantity, go to the field armed with a round, sharp-pointed implement an inch or an inch and a half in diameter and of sufficient length. With it make a hole large enough to drop the poisoned potato directly into the burrow. The operator then passes on to another place, leaving the hole open. No digging with a spade or other hard labor is necessary. An experienced person can distribute poison to many acres of alfalfa in a day; and if proper care is taken to rightly distribute the bait, it will not be necessary to go over the ground a second time.

Some experience is required to enable one to find the burrows quickly. It is best to insert the food as near as possible to the freshest mounds of earth thrown up by the animals. Two or three pieces of potato at that place are worth many scattered in other parts of the runway. The operator should avoid the larger mounds and those that are not freshly made.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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The gold cure is a good thing for a tight money market.

Peace of mind is often the result of not knowing any better.

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Wise is the prophet who doesn't bet on the result of his predictions.

When a busy man has a moment's leisure, he does some other kind of work.

Most of the trouble in this world is due to the uncertainty of sure things.

The older a woman grows the safer it is to intrust a secret to her keeping.

A man's ingenuity doesn't get him out of half the trouble it gets him into.

The success of a book agent proves that the truth isn't so mighty and does not always prevail.

All the world's a stage and all the people thereon are high kickers of more or less merit and ability.

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WE PAY $22 A WEEK And expenses to man with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

WANTED—STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH weekly if you sell Stark trees, Louisiana, Missouri, Dansville, New York.

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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 561, Detroit, Mich.

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Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Robert Emmet.

"Please publish a short biography of Robert Emmet."—F. P. T., Bishopville, O.

Robert Emmet, an Irish revolutionist, was born in Dublin in 1780, and hanged in the same city Sept. 20, 1803. He gained high honors at Dublin university, but was expelled for avowing himself a republican. He plotted with those who began a rebellion in 1798, to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and to establish an independent republic. After the failure of this attempt, he fled to France, returning secretly to Dublin in 1802, reorganized the malcontents, established depots of arms and powder in different parts of the city, and fixed on July 23, 1803, as the time to seize the castle and arsenals of Dublin. The mob arose on that date, and murdered Chief Justice Kilwarden, who was passing in his carriage; but they hesitated to follow Emmet to attack the castle, and were dispersed at the first volley from a small body of soldiers. Emmet fled, but returned to Dublin to bid his sweetheart, Miss Curran, farewell. He was captured, tried for and convicted of high treason, and executed.

David Ross Locke.

"Please give a brief history of Petroleum V. Nasby, his real name, etc."—B. R. J., North Manderton, Ind.

David Ross Locke was born in Vestal, Browne Co., New York, Sept. 20, 1833. He learned the printing art thoroughly in Courtland, N. Y. After being connected with several papers as compositor and reporter, in 1852, he, with James G. Robinson, went to Plymouth, O., and started the Plymouth Advertiser. Subsequently Mr. Locke became interested in the Mansfield Herald, the Bellevue Journal, the Bellefontaine Republican, and the Findlay Jeffersonian, all of which he made successful. In the latter paper he began the Nasby Letters, which made his fame. The first one was dated Sept. 21, 1861. The letters sprang at once into enormous popularity. Abraham Lincoln was so fond of them that he kept a pamphlet edition of them in his table drawer. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, said in a speech at Cooper Union, at the close of the war, that the crushing of the rebellion could be credited to three forces —the army, the navy, and the Nasby Letters.

In October, 1865, Mr. Locke removed to Toledo, and assumed charge of The Blade, first on a salary, then as part, and finally sole proprietor. He died February 15, 1888. His eldest son has been editor of The Blade since that time.

Discolored China.

"I have some old china dishes which I do not use very much, and I find that they are turning yellow in spots, ranging in size from one-quarter to an inch in diameter. Will you please inform me as to the cause of these blotches and how they can be removed? I have tried everything which I know of, but without success."—J. C., Albion, Mich.

We presume the discoloration is because of grease gradually getting through fine cracks in the glazing, and coloring the softer interior. We doubt whether such spots can be removed, but publish your query in the hope that some reader can suggest a remedy.

The Hair Worm.

"Is it a fact that a hair under certain conditions of temperature and moisture will become a worm, or at least capable of moving and squirming around?"—O. M. W., Dycus, Tenn.

No, it is not a fact; simply a popular error. There is a gordius, or hair-worm, which look like long horse hairs. Their eggs are carried by various insects; especially beetles and grasshoppers. They hatch in the bodies of the latter, sometimes occupying, coiled up like a spring, the longer portion of the body. When full grown, they leave the bodies of their hosts to deposit their eggs in water or moist earth. They can endure a great amount of dryness without perishing.

Lillian Bell.

"Will you please give me a short biographical sketch of Lillian Bell?"—Cecile, Brandon, Wis.

Lillian Bell was born in Chicago in 1867, the daughter of Major Wm. Bell, 13th Ill. Cav. Her early childhood was passed in Atlanta, Ga., and she graduated at Dearborn Seminary, Chicago. She began writing stories when 8 years old, and is a magazine contributor. May 9, 1900, she married Arthur Hoyt Bogue, of New York, in which city she has since resided.

Governors of States.

We have had several queries for a complete list of the governors of states within the past few weeks. We give the complete list, and beg to remind all readers that we shall not repeat the list in the Bureau until the inaugurations of the new governors in January of next year:

State.	Governor.	Salary.	Term, Years.
Alabama	W. D. Jelks	$ 3,000	2
Arkansas	Jeff Davis	3,000	2
California	Henry D. Gage	8,000	4
Colorado	James H. Orman	5,000	2
Connecticut	G. P. McLean	4,000	2
Delaware	John Hunn	2,000	4
Florida	Wm. S. Jennings	3,500	2
Georgia	A. D. Candler	3,000	2
Idaho	F. W. Hunt	3,000	2
Illinois	Richard Yates	6,000	4
Indiana	W. T. Durbin	5,000	4
Iowa	A. B. Cummins	3,000	2
Kansas	W. E. Stanley	3,000	2
Kentucky	J. W. C. Beckham	6,500	4
Louisiana	W. W. Heard	5,000	4
Maine	John F. Hill	2,500	2
Maryland	John W. Smith	4,500	4
Massachusetts	W. M. Crane	8,000	1
Michigan	A. T. Bliss	4,000	2
Minnesota	S. R. Vansant	5,000	2
Mississippi	A. H. Longino	3,500	4
Missouri	A. M. Dockery	5,000	4
Montana	J. K. Toole	6,000	2
Nebraska	E. P. Savage	2,500	2
Nevada	R. Sadler	4,000	4
New Hampshire	C. B. Jordan	2,000	2
New Jersey	F. Murphy	10,000	3
New York	B. B. Odell, jr.	10,000	2
North Carolina	C. B. Aycock	4,000	4
North Dakota	Frank White	3,000	2
Ohio	G. K. Nash	8,000	2
Oregon	T. T. Geer	1,500	4
Pennsylvania	Wm. A. Stone	10,000	4
Rhode Island	D. L. Kimball	3,000	1
S. Carolina	M. B. McSweeney	3,000	2
S. Dakota	C. N. Herreid	3,000	2
Tennessee	B. McMillen	4,000	2
Texas	J. D. Sayers	4,000	2
Utah	H. M. Wells	2,000	4
Vermont	W. W. Stickney	1,500	2
Virginia	A. J. Montague	5,000	4
Washington	J. R. Rogers	4,000	4
West Virginia	A. B. White	2,500	4
Wisconsin	R. M. Lafollette	5,000	2
Wyoming	D. F. Richards	2,500	4

The governors of the Territories are appointed by the President. The list is as follows:

Alaska	J. G. Brady	3,000	4
Arizona	N. O. Murphy	3,500	4
Hawaii	S. B. Dole	5,000	4
New Mexico	M. A. Otero	3,000	4
Oklahoma	T. B. Ferguson	3,000	4
Porto Rico	Wm. H. Hunt	8,000	4

Canada's Census.

In the news columns of this issue of The Blade will be found the final official figures of Canada's census. We respectfully ask all interested to look it up, and not write to the Bureau to give them again.

Edward Eggleston.

"Will you please give a biography of Edward Eggleston, naming some of his writings?"—L. S. F., Newville, Ind.

Edward Eggleston was born in Vevay, Ind., Dec. 10, 1837. His father, a lawyer of Virginia birth, died when the son was nine years old. His delicate health prevented his entering college, and his education was self-acquired. In 1856 he spent four months in Minnesota for his health, and on returning became a Methodist preacher, riding a four weeks' circuit. After six months' ill health, failed and he returned to Minnesota, where he was general agent of a Bible society, held four different pastorates. At times his health compelled him to drop pastoral work, and to support his family by various pursuits. In 1866 he moved to Evanston, Ill., and was associate editor of the Little Corporal, a children's paper. The next year he became editor of the Sunday School Teacher in Chicago. He also gained a reputation as a speaker at Sunday school conventions and as a manager of Sunday school teachers' institutes. In 1870 he removed to New York to become the literary editor of the Independent, and later succeeded Theodore Tilton as managing editor. In July, 1871, he left that post to become editor of Hearth and Home, where he remained one year. From 1874 to 1879 he was pastor of the church of Christian Endeavor, Brooklyn. Failing health compelled him to resign and take up literature again. His more noted books are The Hoosier Schoolmaster, The End of the World, The Circuit Rider, Christ in Literature, Christ in Art, Roxy, and The Hoosier Schoolboy.

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It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the **Change of Life.**

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Womb troubles, causing pain, weight, and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that **Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude,** "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, **Dizziness, Faintness,** sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures.

Kidney Complaints and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound always cures.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want —a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

"Kit" Carson.

"Please give a short biography of Kit Carson, who he married, etc."—O. C., Bartlett, Iowa.

Christopher Carson was born in Madison county, Ky., December 24, 1809, and died at Fort Lyon, Col., May 23, 1868. When he was but an infant his parents emigrated to what is now Howard county, Mo., which was then a wilderness. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a saddler with whom he stayed two years. He then joined a hunting expedition, thus beginning the adventurous life that made him one of the picturesque figures of our Western history. For eight years he was a trapper, and then was appointed hunter for Bent's Fort, where he remained eight years more. After a short visit to his family he met Gen. Fremont, who engaged him as guide in his explorations. He was better known to a larger number of Indian tribes than any other white man, and no one did more than he in furthering the settlement of the northwestern wilderness. In 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California, then a hazardous undertaking, and on his return he was appointed Indian agent in New Mexico. He was largely instrumental, while in this position, in bringing about treaties between the different tribes and the government. During the civil war he repeatedly rendered great services to the government in New Mexico, Colorado and the Indian Territory, for which he was brevetted brigadier general. At the close of the war he resumed his duties as Indian agent. We are not informed whom he married.

"Shinplasters."

"What was the currency nicknamed 'shinplaster,' and why so called? I am aware the national paper currency issued during the civil war has been so called, but I always supposed this to be a new application of an old name."—N. P. S., Belle Plaine, Iowa.

After the panic of 1837, money was extremely scarce, specially coins less than a dollar in value. It was almost impossible to conduct business for lack of the means of making change. To remedy this, merchants printed small notes, in denominations of half dollars, quarters, 12½ cents and 6¼ cents, which they used for change. The people nicknamed these "shinplasters." This name was also applied to the postal currency of the civil war period.

Not Yet Discovered.

"Please give, through your valuable paper, a recipe for making a good hair vigor (not a hair grower); something that will restore gray hair to its natural color, and is not injurious to the hair or scalp."—D. N. K., Seligman, Mo.

The editor of the Question Bureau most heartily wishes he knew a recipe of the character indicated. He would certainly quit newspaper work and put the preparation on the market. There is nothing known that will "restore" hair to its natural color. All the preparations sold for that purpose are composed of a preparation of lead, which gradually stains the hair a peculiar blackish color. All salts of lead are poisonous and injure the hair.

Gunboats.

"Please state whether the United States navy has or ever had a ship of the gunboat class that carried a 13-inch gun?"—H. L., Hazel Green, Wis.

The 13-inch breech-loading rifled guns of the navy are all carried on the battleships. There are nine single-turret monitors, all built in the civil war period, each of which carries two antiquated 15-inch smooth-bore, muzzle-loading guns; but there are no 13-inch guns of any kind in the navy except those on battleships.

Madagascar.

"Please give a brief history of Madagascar Island, and state to whom to whom it now belongs."—S. E. U., Glenburg, O.

Madagascar is the third largest island in the world. It is 978 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 350 miles. Its area is 230,000 square miles—almost six times the area of Ohio. It was known to the Greeks as Menuthias, and it was mentioned by Marco Polo as Madeigascar or Magastar. The first European who saw the island was Fernam Soares, a Portuguese, in 1506. The Dutch made the first settlements, but they soon abandoned. The French made persistent efforts for nearly two centuries to maintain military posts there, and took possession of the islands of Ste. Marie and Nosibe. In 1890 the protectorate of France over Madagascar was formally acknowledged. Up to the middle of the seventeenth century the island was divided among a number of independent chiefs. In the early part of the nineteenth century the Hovas, aided by English arms, made themselves masters of the western half of the island. Queen Ranavalona II, in 1868, embraced Christianity, and in 1869 the royal idols were publicly buried. About three-fifths of the islanders are still heathens. Of the remainder, about 450,000 are Protestants, and 50,000 Catholics.

Utah's Representative.

"Was the Senator, of whom there was so much talk a year or so ago from Utah, allowed to take his seat? The objection was he had several wives."—W. E. W., Caruthersville, Mo.

You evidently refer to Mr. Roberts. He was not an United States Senator from Utah, but the Representative—Utah being entitled to but one, her population not being great enough for two or more. The House denied Mr. Roberts the seat, because of his being a polygamist. William Henry King was elected to succeed him.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Our Mints.

"Please give the location of the United States mints now in active operation. Is there now, or was there ever, one at Denver?"—F. W. S., Baldwin, Ia.

The main mint is that at Philadelphia. There are branch mints at New Orleans and San Francisco. There is also a mint at Carson City, Nev., but it is not used now for coining, but merely as an assay office. There never was a mint at Denver. Coins made at Philadelphia have no mint-mark. Those made in New Orleans have a small O under the eagle; those at San Francisco an F, and those which were coined at Carson City have CC.

Lieutenant Generals.

"Please name the officers who have attained to the rank of lieutenant-general in their regular order."—H. J., Marengo, Ohio.

The grade of lieutenant-general was first conferred on Washington, and expired by limitation at his death. It was revived by congress February 15, 1855, and given to Winfield Scott as a brevet, the act being so framed that the rank should die with him. Congress again revived it March 1, 1864, when it was conferred on U. S. Grant. On the creation in his favor of the new grade of general, July 25, 1866, Gen. W. T. Sherman became lieutenant-general. When he became general, March 4, 1869, Gen. Sheridan became lieutenant-general. With his death the rank lapsed until congress revived it February 5, 1895, for General Schofield. The act provided that the grade should be abolished "when it shall have been once filled and become vacant." General Schofield retired September 29, 1896, and now holds the rank of lieutenant-general on the retired list. On June 6, 1900, congress passed an act which provides that the senior major-general of the line commanding the army shall have the rank, pay and allowance of a lieutenant-general. Under this act, General Miles became lieutenant-general on the active list, which rank he now holds.

Males and Females.

"Will you please give the number of males and the number of females in the United States. We had an argument and decided to leave it to The Blade, for we know it would be reliable."—T. L., White Creek, Wis.

By the census of 1890, the total population was divided between the sexes as follows:

Males	39,068,242
Females	37,244,143

Who Can Tell?

"Who was the author of the eulogy on Noah Webster which serves as an introduction to the old Webster speller, under the heading 'Glances at the Metropolis?' It is one of the finest pieces of writing I ever met together in the English language. Cannot some one in New York or New England tell who wrote it?"—B. M., Beattyville, Ky.

You do not say which speller. The old, original book was Noah Webster's American Spelling Book. Some time after his death, which occurred in 1843, one of his sons, William G. Webster, LL. D., revised the speller, and published it under the title of Webster's Elementary Spelling Book. The two do not differ greatly, and the fable of The Partial Judge, with some others, appears in both. If the eulogy you mention appears in the Elementary, it is without doubt the work of William G. Webster.

Rural Mail Carriers.

"Please inform me if the late extension of the civil service applies to rural mail carriers, also if the salaries of rural carriers are to be increased, and to what extent?"—L. H. D., Late Springs, Tenn.

"What kind of an examination do rural free delivery carriers have to pass after February 27"—E. C. M., Clyde, Mo.

We know nothing of any proposition to increase the pay of rural mail carriers. The recent order brings them under the rules of the classified service. For information as to the examinations for this or any other part of the civil service, write a letter to "Hon. John R. Doyle, Secretary U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.," stating that you propose to take the examination for rural mail carriers. You will get a circular giving the scope of the examination, with the dates and places.

Wild Pigeons.

"What has become of the wild pigeons which a few years ago were so plentiful in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana?"—W. H. G., Manton, Mich.

They have been exterminated by hunters. Formerly here in Ohio there was several well known "pigeon roosts," being huge tracts of woodland, many acres in extent, where the birds nested. Not a pigeon has been near the old spots for many years. Now and then a winter has seen the entire heavens covered by migrating flocks of pigeons. Now even a small flock is never seen.

Finding the Center.

"How is the center of population found?"—E. M., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

The center of population is the center of gravity of the population of the country each individual being assumed to have the same weight. Thus, for example, one person ten miles from the center would offset ten persons one mile from it on the opposite side. In making the calculation the country is divided into squares, and the population of each square and its distance from the center ascertained. From these its relative value is calculated.

The Mississippi Rifle.

We are much obliged to W. H. O., Ducktown, Tenn., for the following most interesting reply to a recent query:

Regarding the Mississippi rifle, the following are the facts: During the Mexican war of 1846, the regiment called upon from Mississippi was organized at Vicksburg, and elected its field officers, with Jefferson Davis as the colonel. He was at that time at Washington, a member of the House of Representatives. He accepted the colonelcy, and made a requisition for one thousand percussion rifles, of the model manufactured by Whitney, of New Haven. This was considered a startling innovation on usage. Rifles had not been introduced into the army. Even the percussion lock was only partially in use, and General Scott is said to have preferred the flint lock. Davis, however, who knew the familiarity of his men with the rifle, and their distrust of the army musket, eventually succeeded in obtaining rifles for his entire regiment. Such was the original introduction into the service of the weapon, afterwards so celebrated as the Mississippi rifle.

Its calibre was a little larger than a 44. It was a muzzle-loader, and the barrel was rifled about half way from the breech toward the muzzle. Its range was about 300 yards. This weapon was very strong and simple. A great many farmers still have the old rifles. Some have had the rifling bored out, and use them as shot guns. The writer once was in possession of one of these arms.

Editor Question Bureau: I see in The Blade of Dec. 19 that T. T. C., Stithton, Ky., wants to know something descriptive and historical of the Mississippi rifle. I am the owner of one of these guns. They are fully brass mounted, with two brass bands around the barrel, brass cap box inside of butt, 33-inch barrel, calibre 32 range balls, 54-inch in diameter. The one that I own bears this inscription: "Harper's Ferry, 1854." The Mississippi regiment commanded by Jefferson Davis in the Mexican war was armed with these rifles.—W. N. E., Watonga, Okla.

Women in India.

"Will you kindly tell me all you can about the home life of the women of India?"—S. L. R., Dayton, O.

The women of India may be said to have no home life, for they have no homes in our sense of the word. If they are poor they are drudges and if rich but toys for their husbands. They have no intellectual life, for they have no education. They simply exist. They do not suffer, however, as they are kindly used. They no doubt enjoy their lives in their own way, as they find their little interests in their daily lives, although these, except in the case of the poor, are utterly secluded.

Liquid Air.

"Please give some light on liquid air: the name of its inventor, and its uses."—C. S. G., Spruce Pine, N. C.

Liquid air is not an invention—it is simply the atmosphere reduced to a solid form by compression. In its compressed form it has no use, but like all compressed gases when released it absorbs heat rapidly and for this reason is a powerful refrigerating agent. Some recent improvements in the machinery used in compressing air led to the belief or hope that it could be made commercially valuable. But it was found to be so highly explosive as to be too dangerous to be handled.

Miscellaneous.

M. L. M., Washta, Ia.: We do not recall reading of it.

R. S. H., Buttercup, Pa.: March 1, 1815, fell on Sunday.

W. S. L., Jordan, N. Y.: Sorry to say we never heard of it.

L. W. J., Bradleytown, Pa.: We do not know of any list of them.

J. J. A., Saratoga, Va.: Your solution is correct as we understand the problem.

A. F., Waco, Neb.: The last couplet of the quotation modifies the word "rivers."

S. V. W., Harpersfield, O.: Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom is our minister to Persia. He is at Teheran.

J. E. F., Grantboro, Pa.: Any dealer in books on navigation will sell you the Nautical Almanac.

L. A. M., Red Springs, Wis.: We are sorry to say we do not know. Write to your Congressman.

V. R. B., Comanche, Ia.: The article you refer to is an advertisement, and not an utterance of The Blade.

J. C., Mattoon, Ill.: The poem of the jabberwock is in Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland, which begins:

"The jabberwock with eyes of flame,
Came burbling through the tulgy wood."

K. L., Gillett, Pa.: Fitzhugh Lee was appointed consul to Havana, not to Cuba. Grover Cleveland appointed him.

C. J. L., Avon, Ill.: We know of no reason why we should not buy the Panama canal, if we can get a clear title to it.

R. H. L., Marshville, W. Va.: The rubbings you send are of fossils of ancient plants. They can be found in thousands in the coal measures.

T. M. B., Georgia: We know of no such fuse. Apply to some dealer in such things. We are not able to give directions for making carbon paper.

Subscriber, New Carlisle, Ind.: We do not know whether a rotary gasoline engine has ever been contrived or not. Any good patent agent will ascertain for you.

S. S. B., Ruthertyood, N. C.: The process of zinc etching can not be learned from a printed description. You must visit an etching plant and learn the process there.

G. W. D., Crab Orchard, Neb.: To answer your question would be to give a first-class advertisement. You will receive the information from the firm itself.

W. P. H., Hannibal, Mo.: The story is a ridiculous lie. George Washington was never a drunkard. When any one makes such an assertion, why do you not ask for proof?

A. V. S., Sand Run, O.: If you think a Chicago firm is making improper use of the mails, write a letter to the postmaster of Chicago, stating all the facts on which you base that belief.

J. D., Harrisonville, Mo.: Please refer to Weekly Blade of October 3, last, on fourth page, where you will find an answer which is very full. We can not spare space to reprint.

J. T. M., Ruth, Ky.: The mass of our readers object to the continual reprinting of old poems, songs, etc., that have appeared time and time again in our columns. They want something new.

G. H. J., Green City, Mo.: The causes of the Boer war require a synopsis of the history of South Africa for a half century. When the war began, we gave all that information in very complete form, and can not reprint it.

C. L. N., Otsego, Mich.: It would be impossible, in our space, to give you a clear idea of the methods employed in educating the feeble-minded. The only way is to visit an asylum and see for yourself.

C. W. S., Dodge, Mich.: We should suppose some nurseryman would be the person to whom to apply. The government does not furnish trees for planting, if that is what you mean; but the Department of Agriculture will advise you as to how to start a new forest.

J. T. S., Read's Landing, Minn.: You are mistaken. There is no proof of the story you send as to the identity of the Man in the Iron Mask. The story is false on its face, for there would be no reason why the king of France should make such a mine of for years a burden of concealing a crime by the king of Bavaria. We repeat, there is no proof as to who the unfortunate was.

S. M. E., Vinton, Iowa: The writer read "Armageddon" years ago. It was written during the Know Nothing movement. It was one of a number of books gotten out at that time to foster the purposes of that secret order. The obscure writer is not mentioned in the biographies of the day, and there was no college in existence in Ohio. Let us give you a bit of sound advice—When any writer sets to work to unravel the book of Revelations, don't waste your time reading what he writes.

Ask for a Book

Send No Money—Simply Learn If I Know How to Cure You.

I will mail the book wanted if you will send me your address. Don't let doubt or prejudice keep you from asking for it.

With the book I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

No other physician ever made such an offer; none ever will. I do it because I have discovered a remarkable remedy, and millions need it. I want them to have it.

It is a treatment that strengthens the inside nerves. It brings back the power that operates all vital organs, the only power that can ever make them strong. I have furnished the remedy to over half a million people on these terms, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it because they were cured. I will rely on your honesty; and if I fail, not a penny is wanted.

Won't you write a postal to learn about a remedy like that?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 838, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.	
Book No. 2 on the Heart.	
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.	
Book No. 4 for Women.	
Book No. 5 for Men, sealed.	
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.	

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Under the Yellow Lily's Window.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

It makes no difference what happens, a man should keep to his own race and breed. I said it then and I preach it now with a moral to clinch the tale.

No, it could not have been prevented for we were not wise men, and Dennis had a will of iron for all of his treating life like a jest—until it happened. In the beginning he treated "it" as a jest, too.

We were a number of young men living in a lodging house on the downward slant of Nob Hill in 'Frisco. Our place was the dividing line between the "Nobs" and the other kind. Straggling over the bay slope of the hill was Chinatown. We knew more of that than we did of the ascending grade. Up there the gold kings had built their palaces and were forgetting the days when they were saloon keepers on the water front. 'Frisco was unveneered in those times. Men were near to nature in the rough and were in too much of a money-getting passion to hide the savage under a coat of polish.

The year when it happened does not concern you. It is not so long ago but that I remember, and it is not so recent but that most have forgotten.

As I said, we were a party of young fellows living under one roof expecting every hour to strike it rich, and also wearing away with worry when we failed in our great expectations. Dennis Burke, yes, that was his name, was taken into the fold like a lamb. We called him Dennis before he had been in the house a day. He was that kind of a man. He came in the evening when the clan had gathered and we were loafing in our rooms talking over affairs of moment, or more lively affairs of no importance. Not a door was closed between us. There was not a woman in the place except the landlady and she knew better than to venture on our floor when the youths of her household were disporting. There were only six of us future millionaires, but we had life enough and made noise enough for sixty.

There was John Whitely, he's coined his million; and Bob—but the rest of the crew does not matter, it is Dennis Burke's story I'm telling.

You'd think from his name that he was an Irishman. Well, he was, and he had all the best traits of his nation. He was a big-limbed, six-footer with a voice like a pipe organ. I can hear him booming Annie Laurie now. He could throw out notes from that grand chest of his that made the rafters shiver. I told you his voice was like a pipe organ, and when he put the soft stops on, you thought of home and mother.

He fell into our ways at once and exchanged neckties like a gentleman. We did that for the sake of variety. We were not lucky enough to own more than one apiece at a time, owing to a prevailing and universal stringency in the money market. Dennis would have been equally free in exchanging clothes, only his size prevented—though we were none of us pigmies.

We all liked Dennis and when he got the maudness on him, we petted him like a sick baby. He had brain sickness and we couldn't get him cured. His room was on the Chinatown side, and from his window he could see into a ramshackle house set in the middle of the block. They built houses that way in 'Frisco: a row on the street and another row behind. You got to the rear ones through an alley.

The first I saw of Dennis' bad symptoms was when he called me one day to come and see his flower of the Orient. He was standing at his window looking down and smiling at the house set in the middle of the block. It was a woman in white. I looked and smiled, too, for I was young then.

Yes, the woman was there sitting on a balcony decked with gaudy paper lanterns and queer plants in ugly Chinese pots. She was a Chinese woman. She may have been sixteen or seventeen years old, but at that age her kind are women. She knew Dennis was watching her; you could tell it by the way she held her head. Heathen or Christian, women can see those things without looking.

In the beginning it was only fun for Dennis, but he took chances when he played with the wily Celestials. Presently he commenced to rave over the strange beauty of Orientals. I could never find any beauty in Chinese women myself, with their straight, black hair stiffened into wooden coils, their painted lips and their yellow skins. Old ivory, Dennis said was the tint of their complexions—but he was mad.

We joked him about his Yellow Lily—until he showed temper. Then we realized that his attack was serious. He used to sit at night in his dark room with the window open singing in that pipe organ voice of his with the soft stops on. Sometimes he would get an answer, and sometimes not. When he did, it came through the dismal fog in thin, little tones, chanting heathen. It sounded like a nasal croon to me; I suppose to Dennis it was the song of a Siren.

I don't know when he was ever with the Chinawoman. It must have been difficult to reach her, but when a man is bent on making a fool of himself his opportunities are astonishing. There were days when Dennis scarcely left his room. He started this alone playing Robinson Crusoe. Again, he would seem to pull himself together and do nothing but work—heavens, how that man did work when he was trying to regain his reason!

The Chinks who owned the girl discovered what was going on. You cannot fool a Chinaman; they are not Confucians for nothing. I felt sorry for Dennis, though I thought him the prince of idiots. He would stand looking down at the Yellow Lily with an expression on his face as if he was worshipping the Deity. Several times it happened that while they were talking with their eyes, the girl would be dragged from her window and we would hear the swish of a lashing whip and whimpering. Dennis would go wild then, and rush into the street and around to the house in the middle of the block.

He was free to enter. Chinamen do not dare exclude a white man in his own city, but Dennis could never find his Yellow Lily. He told me so once when he was trying to order his senses.

The climax came quicker than I expected. I knew it would come sooner or later—every madness must have an end. The other men had lost their patience with Dennis, but someway, he was such a handsome, noble lad—when he was in his right mind—that I could not desert him in his fever.

I knew too late from a bit of writing he left behind that he had planned to steal the girl and marry her. Yes, he was mad enough for that. If I had known in time, I should have sent him to an asylum for the demented. I thought he was growing better the night it happened. He came home acting like himself and went booming Annie Laurie through the house—I told you he had a voice like a pipe organ. He went out late in the evening. I waited for him to return. The boy was never dissipated only in his emotions—but he was mad.

When it was after two o'clock in the morning, I called the other men and asked them to help me hunt for Dennis. They said they were not the keepers of a lunatic, but they were good fellows and came with me as I wanted.

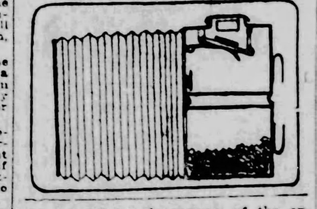
We found him under the Yellow Lily's window with a bullet in his heart.

We killed a number of the devil who killed him. We did not wait for the police., we stormed the house but it was deserted. Underground Chinatown is honeycombed with passages and the Chinks had hidden like rats in their burrows. We pulled some of them out, but they understood nothing and had heard nothing. Chinamen are like that, you know. The Yellow Lily we never saw again.

I said it then and I preach it now, a man should keep to his own race and breed, it makes no difference what happens.

A NOVELTY FROM AUSTRIA

The contrivance illustrated below has been patented in this country by George Deirsa, of Vienna, Austria, and its use is the automatic preservation from the danger of drowning, as the inventor oddly puts it. The device is carried by the person to be "preserved," and becomes operative only when brought into the water, acting in such a manner that within a few seconds at the utmost the wearer is brought to the surface and supported there. The cut shows the expanding gas reservoir partially inflated, but when the device is folded into its smallest size it is hardly noticeable, and may be worn attached to the clothing without inconvenience or discomfort. The chamber seen at the right contains a small quantity of calcium carbide, which is transformed into gas almost instantly when water enters through the valve at the top. This valve immediately closes



under the internal pressure of the expanding gas, and the latter, seeking a new outlet, forces its way into the inflatable reservoir, creating sufficient buoyancy to maintain a body on the surface of the water for hours.

BATTERIES OF WARSHIPS.

The descriptions of the two armored cruisers, the Pennsylvania and Colorado, now building at the Cramps' yards, bring out the fact that they will be packed with guns, says the Boston Transcript. Each vessel will carry sixty-six pieces of ordnance, ranging in caliber from the 8-inch, breech-loading, high-powdered rifle to the 1-pounder. Each vessel will mount four 8-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns, which will constitute the main batteries. The auxiliary armament is made up of eighteen 3-inch, twelve 3-pounders, eight 1-pounders, two 2-pounder field guns, two machine guns and six automatic pieces.

Such an armament reveals a tendency to return to the old method of giving a ship as many guns as she could carry and serve effectively. In the old days of sail and early navy some of the line-of-battle ships, notably the Pennsylvania, carried as many as 120 guns. Very few of these pieces were of heavier caliber than the 32- or 42-pounders. The 68-pounder was then regarded as a very heavy caliber, and the larger shell gun was supplied but sparingly. A ship like the Pennsylvania of the old days—she was burned at the Norfolk navy yard in 1861—required from 1,000 to 1,200 men to perform the duties of seamen and artillerists. The broadside weight of metal thrown from a ship of this class was very light as compared with one of her successors of to-day, and the amount of physical labor required to produce this result was enormous. The aggregate weight of metal thrown by twenty-five 42-pounders, each of which was served by a crew of six or eight men, would not equal, or more than equal, the weight of one modern projectile of the highest type.

What He Needed.

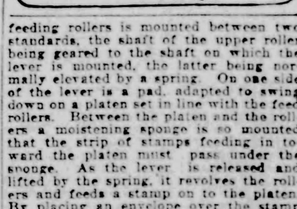
"What's this thing?" asked a man who was inspecting a music emporium.

"That? Oh, that's used on violins. We call it a chin-rest."

"Gimme one!" exclaimed the visitor. "S'pose it would work on my wife?"—Tit-Bits.

STAMP MOISTENER AND AFFIXER

In the illustration is shown a neat and very effective little machine for affixing stamps on envelopes rapidly and accurately, the work being accomplished by a single downward movement of the horizontal lever projecting toward the operator. As will be seen, a pair of stamp



feeding rollers is mounted between two standards, the shaft of the upper roller being geared to the shaft on which the lever is mounted, the latter being normally elevated by a spring. On one side of the lever is a pad, adapted to swing down on a platen set in line with the feed rollers. Between the platen and the rollers moistening sponge is so mounted that the strip of stamps feeding in toward the platen must pass under the sponge. As the lever is released and lifted by the spring, it revolves the rollers and feeds a stamp on to the platen. By placing an envelope over the stamp and depressing the lever again, the stamp is affixed in its proper place. Thus the machine is practically automatic, as the depression of the lever by the hand works the feed, moistener and affixing pad. The inventor of this practical office device is August C. Kurtz, of Cleveland, O.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Sarcasm vs. Shingle.

"I don't mind the spanking dad gave me half as much as I did the sarcastic way in which he talked.

"Wasn't it a hard lickin'?

"Yes, just bet it was."

"Well, what did he say that was worse than the shingle?"

"He said: 'Go 'way back and stand up.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Proper Thing.

Brooklyn Life.

"Yes," remarked Mrs. Newly Riche, when speaking of her daughter's marriage, "we did not spare expense. I gave the caterer and the florist and the dressmaker all carriage blanche in the matter of money."

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the Skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"Your Ointment is the best I ever used for the skin. It your soap is as good I want it."—Hattie Battle, Seguin, Texas.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for February 2. The First Persecution. Acts iv:1-22. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Last week we studied the first part of Peter's sermon delivered in Solomon's porch after the cure of the cripple. The remainder of the chapter, omitted from our lesson, completes that discourse. As previously remarked it was in logical form and in substance a repetition of that delivered on the day of Pentecost to the multitude that was drawn together by the remarkable phenomena attendant upon the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The first serm

TOLEDO BLADE.

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PHILIPPINE FINANCES.

The government, some months ago, sent Mr. Charles A. Conant, of Boston, to the Philippines to study the question of a stable currency. He has just made an elaborate report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the recommendations of which are eminently sound. He agrees with the Philippine commission that the gold standard should be established there. At present, the Mexican dollar, or peso, is current at two for one in American dollars. Mr. Conant recommends the coinage of a silver peso weighing 25 grams—being slightly lighter than the Mexican dollar—and that this shall be exchangeable at 50 cents for gold by the government. He would also have minor coins struck of 50, 25, 10 and 5 centavos, 100 centavos to the peso.

This is certainly the shortest cut to a stable American currency there; but the problem of a bank currency and adequate banking facilities is not so easy of solution. Mr. Conant, however, discusses it exhaustively, and makes a number of recommendations which are sound in principle. There is a crying need among the agricultural population for banks which may loan on real estate security. Mr. Conant says the Philippine farmer pays from 25 to 40 per cent to the small moneylenders. He proposes that banks should be organized to meet this need.

His recommendations are that such banks shall not have less tan $250,000 capital; that not more than 10 per cent of the bank's total resources shall be loaned to any one person, firm or corporation; that loans on real estate shall never exceed one-third the value of the property; that not over one-third of a bank's resources shall be loaned on city buildings or lots; with careful governmental inspection of each bank's affairs, similar to the supervision over national banks. The plan proposed would certainly be safe, as it is followed with success by the Imperial bank of Russia and by the Austro-Hungarian bank.

As to a safe and elastic bank note currency, Mr. Conant recommends that Congress shall, by law, give authority for national banks in the islands, or in the United States to establish branches there, under the following restrictions and regulations: That no banks with less than $500,000 capital be permitted to issue notes; that the notes shall be a first lien upon all the assets of the banks; that the notes shall not be issued beyond 50 per cent of the paid-up capital; that the bank shall keep in cash or cash obligations a reserve equal to 25 per cent of the circulation outstanding; that the banks shall continue to deposit $50,000 in United States bonds required from national with a capital of $200,000 or more as a preliminary to beginning business; that such bonds shall continue a part of the security of the notes issued; that a tax of one-half of 1 per cent be levied upon the circulation outstanding for a safety-fund to be used, if necessary, for the redemption of failed bank-notes; that no notes shall be issued below the denomination of 5 pesos, or $2.50.

The recommendations of Mr. Conant, if carried out by Congress, would provide the islands with ample banking facilities, and with a stable and perfectly safe currency. Then, if the commission be given power to grant franchises, American capital will flow into the islands, and then vast natural resources will speedily be utilized.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The agitation among the ladies of Lexington, Ky., for a law to prevent the representation of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the state, is unwise. They may be right in wishing the old drama relegated to the past, along with the "peculiar institution," some phases of which it is presumed to portray, but their method is wrong. If nobody in Kentucky will pay to see its representation, the managers will either cut it out or hustle their companies out of the state. The New Orleans Times-Democrat is an able representative of public opinion in the South, and its views on this matter are to be commended. Here they are:

The action of these good women of Kentucky, who, as Daughters of the Confederacy, are seeking by legislative enactment to prevent the presentation of the play, Uncle Tom's Cabin, in that state, may hardly be regarded as either well considered or wise. While it is doubtless true that both Mrs. Stowe's book and the dramatization of the story are alike unfaithful in detail and obscure in historical perspective, and that the presentation of the drama may enkindle fires of resentment that may wisely be permitted to die out, it is nevertheless certain that the Daughters of the Confederacy in Kentucky have hit upon a remedy that is at once improper and ineffident to cure their imagined ills. When the subject is considered in all its relations, it is not too much to say that this contemplated action of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Kentucky becomes, when carried to its logical end, little less than an infringement upon the right to think, to speak and to print—a right which alone has made and kept this nation what it is. The Daughters of the Confederacy in Kentucky should understand this. If they do not like the play, they have ready at hand a weapon of retaliation. Surely they have not forgotten that the continued presentation of a drama nowadays is determined by the box office.

The way of the trust is hard whenever it is foolish enough to put up prices on its products. A year ago, the glass fruit-jar men combined. Jars were selling at $3.25 a gross. The trust put this up to $6.25, and made big profits. But every glass-making establishment put in a fruit-jar plant, prices have gone to pieces, and the combine also. Its members are now hustling for business at profitless prices.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

The Kaiser announces that he will send his brother, Prince Henry, to the United States as his personal representative at the launching of the imperial yacht now building in this country. The invitation to the President's daughter to christen the vessel, and the sending of his brother, are without doubt intended to serve a deeper purpose than mere amenities. They show that the Kaiser's government and that of the United States are on good terms; and stop the mouths of those who see, in the German proceedings against Venezuela, a menace to the Monroe Doctrine.

As for this Venezuelan matter, there is a thorough understanding between ourselves and Germany. The German government has given assurance that it has no intention of attempting to acquire Venezuelan territory, or to do anything more than collect the debt owing by Venezuela to German subjects—peaceably if possible, by force, if need be. And the United States has replied that we do not consider it our duty to maintain our weaker sister republics of this continent in a repudiation of their legal obligations.

A number of newspapers have assumed that this is, on Germany's part, a recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. It seems to us to be simply an assurance on Germany's part that she will not do any of the things in the case of Venezuela that we would deem a violation of that doctrine. So far as this one incident in Venezuela is concerned, it is a de facto recognition of Monroeism; but it may be doubted whether Germany would deem herself bound by this to its recognition in another case should one arise.

It is pleasant to note these manifestations of cordiality on the part of Germany. At the time of the Spanish war, official feeling in Germany was decidedly hostile to this country. Since then, the tone of the German press has been decidedly unfriendly—largely because of the invasion by our manufacturers of German territory. While the agrarian element is hostile to our export trade in food products, and the manufacturers hostile to our industrial exports, it is plain that the government itself desires the most cordial relations with the United States. In this desire every American citizen rejoices. The true policy of the United States is friendship with all, but entangling alliances with none.

Whether we regard Germany's action regarding Venezuela as a full recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, it is certain that there is a great change in official circles there with regard to relations with the United States. One of the proofs of this is the sudden change of front, as chronicled in the cable dispatches, of the German foreign office toward any object in which the United States is interested. A revival, or perhaps a sudden awakening, of German interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is among the things chiefly remarkable in the renewal of German friendship for America.

One Berlin cablegram says: "Were the St. Louis delegates here at present they would be welcomed and given an opportunity to present definite requests." While the shift is sudden, Germany's recognition of the American republic as a world force to be reckoned with, is no less complete.

PANAMA PREFERRED.

The isthmian canal commission has decided to recommend the purchase of the Panama canal company's rights. There are nine members of that body, and eight of them voted for Panama. Within a day or two, the commission will file a supplementary report with the President, which will explain in detail the reasons why the majority of the members deem Panama the better bargain at $40,000,000.

It was stated at the time the former report was made, that the commission preferred the Panama route, but deemed it entirely too costly at $109,000,000, the price then demanded. The offer to sell at 40 millions wholly changes the situation, in the minds of eight of the nine commissioners.

That Congress will act on this suggestion is deemed altogether probable, even though the House has passed the Hepburn Nicaragua bill. But there are a number of questions which must be settled before action can be taken. It must be definitely ascertained whether the Panama company can give a clear title, and whether Colombia will do as Nicaragua and Costa Rica stand ready to do—give the United States full possession and sovereignty over a strip of territory six miles wide along the route. It is said Colombia is ready "to make a favorable concession," but its nature is not yet made public.

THE KAISER AND BEER.

Kaiser Wilhelm has taken up a reform that will do more to test his popularity with the working classes of Germany than anything he has yet undertaken. He has come to the conclusion that beer drinking during working hours is detrimental to the accuracy of work and reduces the amount done. Hence he is energetically aiding the movement to abandon the customary recesses in the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon, to allow the workmen to drink beer. The average consumption of German workmen is said to approximate a gallon per capita.

There is no doubt that the drinking of any intoxicant during working hours lessens a man's mental vigor, and consequently his ability to do the best work. So far as we know, there is no occupation in America, save that of brewery employes, in which the men are allowed to drink during the hours devoted to labor. Wilhelm is shrewd enough to see that in order to meet American competition, a handicap which has been proved to reduce the daily output 10 per cent must be gotten rid of by German manufacturers. But he is liable to get himself seriously disliked before he accomplishes it.

After so long a time, the population of Canada by last year's census, has been officially stated. The total is 5,369,666. This is less than that of the state of New York. The slow growth of population is a disappointment to the Canadians themselves. The reason is obvious. The more energetic of the young men of the Dominion cross over into the United States, where the opportunities are greater in number and more advantageous in character. Toledo has a large population of Ontario-born people, and every other lake city likewise. Canada should join the American Union. Her progress will be disappointingly slow until she does.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

We believe the senate committee on the Philippines has done well in amending the tariff bill passed by the house. The amended measure fixes the duties on goods from the United States imported into the Philippines at those fixed by the Taft commission, while goods imported into this country from these islands will pay 75 per cent of the Dingley rate. In addition to this concession, whatever export tax is levied by the Philippine insular government upon products shipped to the United States is to be deducted from the duties imposed here.

The proposition to admit American products free of duty into the islands is an impracticable one at present, because of this provision of the treaty of Paris: "The United States will for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States." That exchange of ratifications took place on April 11, 1899, and this provision will not expire, therefore, until April 11, 1909—a little more than seven years from the present time.

Should we admit our own products free into the islands, Spain would be entitled to the same privilege, and this would be resented by the other powers as a violation of the open-door principle for which the United States has always contended in Far Eastern trade. But these reasons do not apply to imports from the islands into the United States, and the senate committee has done well in so amending the measure as it came from the house.

OUR SILVER "GREENBACKS."

The bill before Congress providing for the exchangeability of silver dollars at the Treasury for gold, on demand, is one that should promptly be enacted into law. It required actual experience of the evil of the "endless chain" with the greenbacks to cause the enactment of legislation which prevents this method of draining the Treasury gold reserve. We should not wait for a similar exigency before passing parallel legislation for the silver dollars—providing for their redemption in gold on demand and holding those so redeemed in the Treasury until gold is paid in for them.

In reporting the bill alluded to, the committee shows that our stock of gold has increased nearly 480 million dollars within five years, and that a still greater addition may be expected from the reopening of the South African mines, and our own increasing production. The purpose is to have, for this country, the best possible money, and abundance of it. The following is a summary of the reasons for enacting the bill:

1. Because it will stop the further coinage of the legal tender silver dollars.
2. Because it will increase the volume of subsidiary coin, which is greatly needed.
3. Because it will in time reduce the volume of legal tender silver without loss to the country.
4. Because it will make every legal tender dollar in the United States the equivalent of gold and make more sure and certain the maintenance of the gold standard as declared by the act of March 14, 1900.

The last of these four reasons is the vital one. The silver dollar has legally the status of a coin of final redemption, while it does not possess the value stamped on its face, as does the gold dollar. There is no doubt that should an emergency arise, the Secretary of the Treasury would redeem them in gold, although there is no express provision of law for such a course. The authority to do this should be expressly conferred by law, thus giving the silver dollar the status of a greenback—a demand note payable in gold.

MR. HANNA'S AMBITION.

It was undoubtedly a surprise to many people who have been trained to look on Senator Hanna as a boss, a politician for spoils, and everything else unsavory, to read his fervent aspirations to be the instrument of bringing the two factors of progress, labor, and capital, into closer relations. But the fact is that probably no other man in the United States is better fitted to be successful in such a movement.

He is one of the largest individual employers of labor in the country, and his relations with his army of workingmen have been so good that he has never had a strike. All the efforts of his bitter political foes to array organized labor against him have failed, as a consequence. When the employes of other firms have been out, Hanna's men have been at work. He was the person who first insisted on a joint meeting of committees from the labor unions and from the employing firms, to agree each year on a scale of wages that binds both sides, as has been the custom for years in the iron and steel industry.

Besides these things, Mr. Hanna was the man to whose individual efforts was due the settlment of the great anthracite coal strike, and later the strike of the Amalgamated association members, and the threatened sympathetic strike in other lines—which, had it occurred, would have stopped our present prosperity, and brought ruin and desolation. He is the man who, more than any other, possesses the esteem and confidence of the great employers of labor and the leaders of the armies of organized labor. Every broad-minded American must wish the Senator the fullest measure of success in this effort. He is absolutely sincere and earnest in all that he does, and he brings to it an energy and determination which is always the chief factor in success.

THE TELEPHONE.

It has not been many years since a noted scientist, in an exhaustive article, satisfied himself and thousands of others that the telephone could never be brought into practical use. To-day it is estimated there are 2,278,000 telephones in use in the United States alone. No man attempts to do business now without the aid of the 'phone. Business is transacted over the telephone, although the parties are separated by thousands of miles. The home and the office are brought together by means of the telephone. These instruments have now invaded the country districts, and the telephone and the free delivery of mail are going hand in hand. Here in Ohio thousands of farmers have the telephone in their homes, and they find it of immense advantage in a business and social way, and yet the telephone is not many years old.

King Edward's speech from the throne was a disappointing one. He was discreetly vague on the very points upon which his subjects demanded positive statements.

A VERBAL DUEL.

The long-distance sparring match between Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Chancellor von Buelow still continues. Nearly three months ago, Mr. Chamberlain intimated, in a public address at Edinburgh, that if Great Britain desired to take lessons in the art of humane warfare, she would not find Germany a suitable teacher. A few days ago, the imperial chancellor made some remarks of an exceedingly unpleasant nature about the British colonial secretary. These were reiterated by members on the floor of the reichstag, in even warmer language. Now Mr. Chamberlain asserts that he stands by his original declaration, that he owes no responsibility to any German from Kaiser to peasant, and that he will exercise his vocal organs as he sees fit, so long as King Edward does not interfere.

Probably this will provoke another warm retort from Berlin. It may be that Kaiser Wilhelm will deem it his duty to take a hand, in which case there will be fireworks. Or he may conclude that further verbal warfare is profitless, and suggest that von Buelow and his friends drop the incident. The whole affair grows out of the bitterness engendered by the Boer war. The race affinities between the Germans and the Dutch are so strong that popular—and without doubt official—sympathy was with the Boers as against England.

It may well be doubted whether Mr. Chamberlain is doing wisely in the use of defiant language. It merely confirms the Germans in the view that, in his Edinburgh speech, he was aspersing the conduct of German soldiers in the Franco-Prussian war. He should know that he can not best promote the interests of Great Britain by insulting foreign nations—and should also realize that if ever England needed friends abroad, she does now.

A QUESTION OF HOLIDAYS.

The proposition to make January 29, McKinley's birthday, a legal holiday in Ohio, when all business shall be suspended, and the day marked by religious observances, is not being enthusiastically received by the press. It is pointed out that Memorial Day, made a legal holiday for memorial services in honor of the dead of the Union army, has become, even before the soldier generation has passed away, a day of popular enjoyment, devoted largely to sports and pastimes; and that this would be the result with McKinley's birthday were it made a holiday.

We have as many holidays in Ohio as we need. The number should not be increased. The list embraces January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. To add to this number permanently is not necessary. It would be a fittting mark of respect to the late President were the request of Governor Nash to meet with general acceptance by the executives of all the states, and all proclaim the coming January 27 as a special memorial day. But there is no good reason for making the observance perpetual. As the Boston Herald remarks, "Holidays are all right enough in their way and at suitable intervals, but their observance is scarcely a test of popular devotion to the memory of those honored."

THE PENSION LIST.

The total of the pension appropriation bill for next year is some five million dollars less than that for the present fiscal year, ending June 30 next. Along with this is the fact that the number of pensioners shows an increase. The explanation is given that all the arrearages have been paid, and that the case are exhausted in which the large pensions were allowed.

The high-water mark of pensions on account of the civil war has been reached. There will not be an immediate diminution in the total, but it is probable that for some years the annual disbursements will be close upon the present total of $138,000,000. The war with Spain has resulted in a comparatively large number of applications as compared with the number of men engaged, but the number added to the pension list will not be very large. The strict physical examination made upon discharge causes a very large number of rejections. When a man has left the army with a medical examination which showed him then to be in good health, there is little prospect that he can succeed in getting upon the pension roll.

LIPTON'S THIRD TRIAL.

Sir Thomas Lipton is a believer in the old saying that "the third time is the charm." He has placed an order for another yacht—a third Shamrock—and proposes to make another effort to "lift" the America's cup. He has changed back as to the designer, placing the order with Fife, who built the first Shamrock. It is said, however, that Watson, the designer of Shamrock II., will aid Fife, and we may expect the new cup challenger to have all the speed both experts can put into her.

One ground for Lipton's renewed endavors is the failure of Herreshoff's Constitution, the intended cup defender, last year. The assumption is that this noted builder has reached the limit of his powers, and if England can produce a yacht faster than the Columbia she will finally triumph in the long drawn out series of attempts to take back the trophy won by the America a half century ago. If the cup is to go back, all Americans would sooner see Lipton capture it than any other man who can be named.

THE GREAT RAILWAY MERGER

Recognizing the importance of the application of the state of Minnesota for an injunction against the Northern Securities company, the United States supreme court has fixed January 27 as the date for the hearing. The attorney general of that state filed the application, the ground of which is that the consolidation of railway interests brought about by the organization of the company, is contrary to the state law of Minnesota. The real question the court will consider on the date named is whether it has jurisdiction of the matter. The merits of the case will not be considered until the court decides whether an action for injunction can be made or received. The legal battle will be interesting.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature making an assault upon the President while on Ohio soil punishable by death. The bill is all right. Pass it.

Will the Democratic party, in the next Presidential campaign, drop a professional candidate to take up a professional hero?

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Matters in Congress.

Business in Congress is now fairly under way. The canal bill lately passed by the House is under consideration in the Senate committee on Interoceanic canals, but action upon it is deferred until a report can be submitted by the Isthmian canal commission. One difficulty that has developed in connection with the Panama project is that the Panama company is unable to transfer all of the railway company's stock. The subject of commercial concessions to Cuba is engaging the attention of the House ways and means committee, and hearings of representatives of the interests affected have been arranged for this week. The bill to establish a department of commerce has been discussed sufficiently to indicate that a number of amendments are likely to be made in it. The Hill currency bill has been favorably reported in the House Representative Babcock has introduced a bill placing a number of articles in the iron and steel schedule on the free list and reducing duties on others. Progress is being made with the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate committee having it in charge, but it has not yet been put into final shape. The discussions had before the House committee on insular affairs have developed a strong sentiment in favor of a distinctive silver coin for the Philippine Islands. The House has passed the pension appropriation bill and a measure of Chinese exclusion formulated by the Senators and Representatives of the Pacific coast states has been introduced in the Senate. An event which, while adding to the brilliancy of the season at the capitol, may also be made productive of more important results, is the approaching visit of Prince Henry, the brother of Emperor William.

Prince Henry's Visit.

Prince Henry of Prussia's visit to the United States will probably be the most remarkable event of that kind since the visit of the Prince of Wales over forty years ago. It is the climax of imperial courtesy to this country, and although some will see in it a stroke of world policy, no speculations about that aspect of it can withhold from Emperor William our cordial appreciation of the honor done us. The program for the prince's reception shows the deep interest of the President in giving the royal visitor a hearty American welcome, and certainly we have never had in the White House an executive who was better fitted in every way to do the honors necessary on an occasion of this kind. The population of German birth or descent in America will not doubt be especially interested in Prince Henry's coming, and the latter may read some suggestive lessons in the closer knowledge of what German emigration to the United States has accomplished.

Pan-American Congress.

By the adoption of the plan of arbitration in accordance with The Hague convention, the Pan-American conference in the City of Mexico has performed its most important duty and passed safely a difficulty that threatened to disrupt it. The first article provides that "the American republics represented in the international conference in the City of Mexico that have not subscribed to the three conventions signed at The Hague on July 29, 1899, recognize the principles therein expressed as a part of the international public law of America." The second provides that in order that the American nations not signatory to the convention creating The Hague court of arbitration "may have recourse to it in the exercise of a recognized and accepted right," the conference entrusts the goveriments of the United States and Mexico "with the duty of negotiating with the other powers signatory for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts and the adhesion of such American nations not signatory to the same convention as may desire it." The third provides that as soon as the adhesion to The Hague convention is ratified by the respective governments, such ratification shall be comunnicated to the other governments. The plan for compulsory arbitration, to which the Chilian and Venezuelan delegates are much opposed, was referred to the secretary of the conference. Such action means probably that it will not be taken up again.

Alaskan Railway.

Two companies have already begun preparations for the building of a railroad across Alaska, and both have appealed to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce for its indorsement. The chamber has held a meeting to discuss the subject, and after due consideration has approved the general plan for a railroad, but refused to throw the weight of its influence with either contestant. This action is perfectly proper and, indeed, about the only course that was open to the chamber. Both companies are composed of leading capitalists, and whichever accomplishes the work the country and its commercial interests will be equally benefited. It is quite certain that Alaska, with its vast wealth-producing capacity, must soon be provided with needed transportation facilities, and whoever provides them will lay the foundation of a great revenue-producing enterprise.

The Coronation Embassy.

President Roosevelt's selections for the special embassy to represent this country at the coronation of King Edward VII. are to be heartily commended. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who heads it, has especial fitness for the position, having performed a similar service at the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, and having, by his diplomatic experience as minister to France and as one of the commission that negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain, acquired exceptional equipment for a mission of this character. He was really the most natural selection for the President to make, possessing more expert qualifications for it than any other man who could be named, with the single exception of Secretary Hay. His associates on the mission, Gen. James H. Wilson of the regular army, and Capt. Charles E. Clark of the navy, rank with him in special fitness. It would be impossible to find in the army and navy men who more fully personify all that is best and most worthy of honor in them. They will represent those branches of our service at the coronation ceremonies with credit to their country and to themselves.

Danish West Indies.

Should the Danish West Indies be sold to the United States, Americans will not be slow to realize the value of, and put to use, the iron ore that is reported to be abundant in Santa Cruz. The iron is mainly to be found in crystals among the sand. The discovery made by Mr. Thomas Edison twenty years ago makes these crystals available. Iron sand was found on some sections of the shore on Long Island, and it occurred to the inventor that the ore could be separated by powerful electromagnets. His idea was to drop the sand in small streams before the magnets, so that while the sand particles fell straight down, the iron particles would be drawn in by magnetism and fall into a separate receiver. It may be remembered that a storm swept away the machinery that Mr. Edison constructed, but in the case of Santa Cruz, should the islands be purchased, capitalists here will not be slow in introducing it there.

This Bird Is a Fine Bugler.

When the postman delivers the mail at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore, Euclid avenue, Hackensack, N. J., he is greeted with a shrill, clear army call from a caged bird. The strain, whistled through without a break, was long ago identified by military residents in the community as the "adjutant's call."

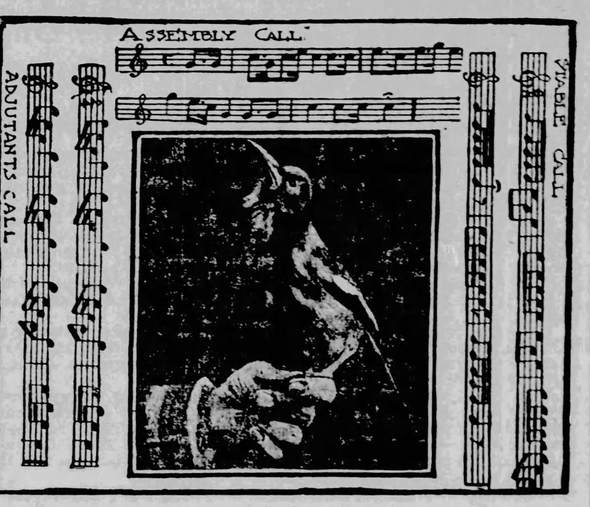
The newspaper carrier receives the same salute, also the master of the house. Desultory visitors pass unnoticed.

When Jack, the bird, is in good humor he will obey the signal of master and mistress and will whistle the refrain through for the edification of company. When particularly interested in his audience he will add to his repertoire the clearly defined "assembly call" and conclude with the "stable call." When in a sulky humor visitors receive but scant attention in the rendition of the "stable call" only.

Jack is probably the oldest "tropical" bird in captivity, and is thought to be the only one of the kind in the United States. He was purchased by Mr. Moore almost fourteen years ago, and was thought to be several years old at that time. The bird had been in the possession of an army officer, and its only home had been at cavalry posts.

Jack's attention is distracted only when his master annoys him by wearing glasses or his mistress displays a brilliant brooch. He will stop in the middle of the most satisfactory performance the instant any brilliant object meets his eye and will dart at it directly. The brilliancy of a woman's eyes so attracted him once that he flew at them before any one could interpose and gave the fair visitor a sharp nip on the eyelid.

In appearance Jack closely resembles the Baltimore oriole, or golden robin, which is peculiar to the American continent. He has the same rich orange and black plumage and the same sweetness of song. He is also of similar size. But

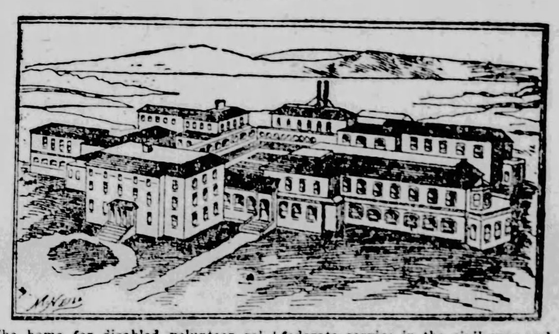


Jack's birthplace was South America, and his chatter and many antics suggest the magpie.

The term "tropical," which designates the class to which Jack belongs, is due from the habit of birds of this kind to associate in large troops. They move in flocks and show great partiality to the neighborhood of man. They are equally at home on the ground or in the trees and are loquacious at all times. They learn both to whistle and to articulate words.

Mr. Moore is also the possessor of a talking mina bird from Manila. This mina is snow white—an unusual color. It can cry like a child, say "mamma," also "come back" and "come here." It can call repeatedly "unwa," unwa," a term that some scholar has interpreted for Mr. Moore as Hindoostanee for "nurse."—New York Herald.

Immense Soldiers' Home.



The home for disabled volunteer soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn., which is now being built, will, when completed, be one of the most notable group of buildings in that state. Aside from its architectural value, the home will be remarkable because of the broad and liberal plan on which it will be conducted. There are homes and soldiers' retreats in all parts of the United States, but they are all exclusively either for union or confederate veterans. This one will be, according to the plans which have been adopted, "a shelter for 2,500 men who volunteered in the union or the confederate service in the civil war and in the war with Spain." The contract for erecting the buildings and laying out the grounds was awarded, after a competition in which six architects took part, to J. H. Freedlander, whose scheme comprises thirty-five buildings. Congress appropriated $1,000,000 toward the project and the home is to be completed in three years. The site comprises a tract of land a mile and a quarter long and three-quarters of a mile wide, situated in the heart of the Tennessee mountains. The place is so delightfully situated that it is believed it will eventually become a popular health resort.

WORKS WITH A MASK.

In the accompanying picture is shown a workingman wearing a most uncanny looking mask. He is one of the men employed in the so-called wheat hospital at Port Arthur, on Lake Superior. The reason why he wears the mask is that his lungs may not be affected by the noxious atmosphere in which he is obliged to work.

The mask is made of thick white felt and there are several holes in the front. In these are inserted pieces of sponge which absorb the dust and prevent it

from getting into the lungs. The eyes are further protected by large, tight-fitting spectacles.

Large quantities of damaged wheat and other grain are constantly being ground by machinery in this hospital, and the workmen, if they were not protected in this fashion, would soon find their lungs and eyes affected by the cloud of dust in which they work.—New York Herald.

By Your Works.

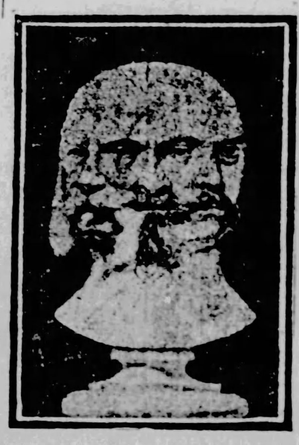
And if you find that swearing off
Has failed to help you a little bit,
Stop swearing off, and for a change
Just quit.

—Chicago Tribune.

WHICH HAS NO EYES?

This odd triple headed mask is by a French sculptor and is decidedly ingenious.

With four eyes only three distinct likenesses are presented, and each loses nothing of its individuality.



The three distinguished personages depicted were leading figures of a crisis in the affairs of Germany and France—the Franco-Prussian war of the early seventies. They are Kaiser Wilhelm, grandfather of the present emperor; Napoleon III., and Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor."

Cover the picture except over each of the faces and a fine likeness is seen of each in turn.—New York Herald.

His Complaint.

Judge—Your only complaint against this woman is that she threw a brick at her husband?

Complainant—Well, yes.

Judge—Then what business is that of yours? She didn't throw it at you.

Complainant—I know, but if she had she might have hit her husband, and I wouldn't have the black eye.—Philadelphia Press.

Putting the Seal On.

"He gave me a message to deliver to Brother George," she explained demurely. "Was it necessary to kiss you in order to do that?" demanded her mother.

"Yes," she answered, "it was a sealed message."—Chicago Post.

What Sort of Music. Pray?

San Francisco's fiddler mayor has commenced to wield the bow at city hall. Is it waltz music or a wedding march, or a dirge?—Boston Evening Record.

Current Events.

The Santa Fe railroad will spend $12,000,000 for new rolling stock.

Postmaster General Payne took charge of the postoffice department.

Sheriff Frank Smith and his deputy killed by outlaws near Anadarko, Ok. T.

Governor Cummins' plurality in Iowa officially declared to be 35,019.

Child labor in Illinois has increased 39 per cent during the last year.

Convention of United Mine Workers, representing 300,000 men, meets in Indianapolis.

Electric railroad to connect New York, Chicago and St. Louis planned by a syndicate.

New three-inch gun shields made by the Bethlehem Steel company successfully tested.

Senator Hale caused spirited discussion in the senate by questioning the value of state militia.

Ore valued at $1,000,000 stolen during the year from the Independence mine, at Cripple Creek.

Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Fulton, Mo., embezzled $4,500, which caused bank's suspension.

Senate pension committee adopted new rule intended to curtail introduction of pension bills in Congress.

Improvements in the New York Central tunnel and the change to electric motor power will cost $10,000,000.

Ore thieves and employes of the Independence mines had a battle 400 feet underground at Victor, Colo.

The Rev. G. F. B. Howard, of Horton, Mich., sentenced to imprisonment for using the mails to defraud.

Illinois Central road to equip its entire system with telephones, supplanting the telegraph key and sounder.

House committee on election of President will report favorably on resolution to elect Senators by popular vote.

Explosion of boiler on Denver limited of the Rock Island road at Victor, Colo., wrecks train and kills two men.

Four new transatlantic lines from Quebec and Europe billing goods direct from Chicago and lake ports projected.

Diamonds that are said by Tiffany to be of first water are reported to have been discovered in Fergus county, Mont.

Chicago takes lead in a widespread demand for federal law hostile to adulteration and sale of impure human foods.

James Mather, of Elkhart, Ind., made insane by remorse over killing of a man in 1873, whose death was laid to trumps.

Frank Rakowski, private in the army who threatened President Roosevelt, degraded and sent to prison for ten years.

Two hold-up men rob 20 Omaha gamblers, bankers and faro layout declare their action as just as those of gamblers.

Kentucky judge ordered negro shot who attacked witness in the court room. Coroner saved his life by overpowering him.

Owing to family opposition friends of President Harrison's widow decide to abandon their effort to obtain a pension for her.

Former Director of Posts Rathbone admitted that his personal bonds were charged to the government during his service in Cuba.

Secretary Hay assured Minister Wu Ting Fang that $276,000 in silver bullion captured by American soldiers at Tien Tsin will be returned.

Steamship Celtic, of the White Star line, the largest vessel ever built, acquired by the American syndicate of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head.

Complete returns from Canadian census show population of 5,338,926, an increase of 858,427 in ten years, the western provinces making the best showing.

Prince Henry will probably visit the west on his trip to the United States, going as far as St. Louis. President Roosevelt to attend the launching.

Supplemental report on the interoceanic ship canal project is in hands of President Roosevelt and is in favor of the Panama route, providing clear title and satisfactory concessions are assured.

Nearly all milk sold in New York city for consumption of children shown to be impure and unfit for food. Thousands of lives said to have been sacrificed.

Engineer and fireman of the Wabash limited jumped from the locomotive near Attica, Ind., under the hallucination a switch had been turned. Engineer fatally hurt.

Lake Carriers' association, in convention at Detroit, adopted resolutions asking the government to double the capacity of the channel between Lakes Huron and Superior.

At a conference in Washington it is decided the kaiser's yacht Meteor will be christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt Feb. 25. Prince Henry first visiting the nation's capital.

Oklahoma chief justice orders that if there be only one negro child of school age in a school district, the school authorities must provide a separate schoolhouse and teacher.

Republican members of the senate Philippine committee vote to amend the house tariff by requiring imports into the United States to pay only 75 per cent of the Dingley duties.

Religious statistics for 1901 show that the gain in church membership in the United States during the year was 2.7 per cent, while the total gain in population was only 2.15 per cent.

Senate displays hostility to the proposed new department of commerce, and it will have to be radically amended. Belief exists that it would become unwieldly by absorbing too many bureaus.

Special committee of architects reports on the plans to beautify Washington, suggesting a magnificent scheme requiring years to work, but which would make the capital the most beautiful city in the world.

Ultimate plan of J. P. Morgan and his associates said to be a combination of American, Cunard, White Star, Red Star, Dechter, Atlantic Transport, Allen and Leyland steamship lines.

Prof. C. W. Pearson, of Northwestern university, caused consternation among his fellow-Methodists by questioning miracles of the Bible and declaring dogma of the infallible" the "besetting sin" of churchmen.

New York Central to use the most of its new bond issue of $35,000,000 in improving its Park avenue terminal, in New York city, in order to reduce the danger of accidents, electricity to be used for suburban service.

Congressmen representing beet sugar producers fear that the Senate, in attaching a reciprocity rider to the Philippine tariff bill, will nullify the work of the ways and means committee and endanger reciprocity plans.

Louisville Confederate women take up campaign against "Uncle Tom's Cabin," begun by their sisters at Lexington, and adopt appeal to legislature to forbid production of the play.

Col. Myron T. Herrick, treasurer of the McKinley Memorial association, says few contributions have been received from wealthy men, and that the bulk of the memorial fund has come from wage-earners and school children.

Split among the Republican leaders of Congress makes it likely that no legislation granting tariff concessions to Cuba can be passed at this session. Representatives of beet sugar states said to have formed combine to defeat it.

Joseph B. Foraker was formally reelected United States senator at joint session of the Ohio legislature on January 15. Arthur P. Gorman's election to the senate was ratified by the Maryland legislature. Kentucky legislature, in joint session, compared journals of the two houses, showing election of James B. McCreary to succeed Senator Deboe.

FOREIGN

Count von Waldersee and his American wife will visit the United States early in April.

Duke of Manchester settled Portia Knight's breach of promise suit by paying her $10,500.

China and Russia reported to have nearly reached an agreement in the Manchurian negotiations.

Colombian government bought steamship Chucuito, which will be used as a gunboat against the Liberals.

Mission of De Kuyper to Brussels and London generally admitted to be in interest of peace in the Transvaal.

General Chaffee going to Samar to investigate with view of stamping out insurrection there during the dry season.

German imports in 1901 decreased 76,000,000 marks, while exports increased 1,000,000 marks, compared with figures for 1900.

City of Mexico severely shaken by four earthquake shocks, which interrupted the sessions of the Pan-American congress.

Chancellor von Buelow tells German agrarians it is impossible for the government to adopt an extreme agricultural policy.

Prince Henry and his suite of fifteen persons will sail for New York on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm on Feb. 15. The suite includes the Secretary of State for the Navy and Vice Admiral Seckendorff.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FOR SALE—80 acre fruit farm, 1¼ miles from Olden, Mo. The fruit crop sold for $2,000 last season. Price $1,000. A bargain. L. H. Smith, Olden, Mo.

Publishers' Column

THE INGERSOLL WATCH

A High Grade, Low Priced Watch for Boys and Men.

It has been many years since we have offered our readers a good, reliable, cheap watch, one that is sold with a guarantee. The first cheap watch which we advertised for sale was the old Waterbury, of which we sold over 50,000. Since then we have not offered a cheap watch, as, after careful investigation, we did not find one that we could honestly recommend to our readers. The Ingersoll watch has been so perfected, and its reliability so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, that we believe it to be equally as good, if not superior, to the old Waterbury, and it is much cheaper.

A printed guarantee accompanies each watch, which guarantee the manufacturers will make good, if the watch is returned direct to them. DO NOT return the watches to us. The address of the manufacturers will be found on the printed guarantee.

General Description.

MOVEMENT.—Regular 16 size and only ⅝ of an inch in thickness. Lantern-pinions (smallest ever made). American lever escapement, polished spring encased in barrel. Weight, complete, with case, only 3 ounces; quick train, 240 beats per minute. Short wind and long run; runs 30 to 36 hours with one winding. Hour, minute and second hands. Heavy bevel crystal. Bezel snaps on. Every watch tested, timed and regulated. Guarantee in back of each case.

The above description applies to all grades of Ingersoll watches. We offer two styles—the Eclipse and the Gotham.

THE ECLIPSE.—Plain case, milled center band, snap back, nickel finish, Roman or Arabic dial, stem wind and new pendant set, open face, 16 size. Price, $1.50.

In accurate timing quality; in durability and longevity; in stability—resistance to hard usage; and in handsome, conventional appearance, it is the peer of all medium and low-priced stem-winders.

THE GOTHAM.—Fancy engraved case, milled center band, snap back, burnished inside, special gold plate finish, three-quarter plain movement plate, with solid engraved bridge, stem wind and lever set, open face, 16 size. $2.00.

We do not claim these watches to be equally as good as Waltham or Elgin movements, but we do claim that for a good, reliable, durable watch for boys or men, at a low price, there is none better. These watches are not sent by registered mail. If you want your watch registered add 8c. Address all orders,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our New Watch List

The Popular 16 Size for Men.

The men's watches heretofore sold by The Blade have been the 18 size, the largest size men's watch made. The demand from our subscribers for a smaller and more popular size has induced us to offer the 16 size, the favorite size with all classes of men. The 16 size movements cost more than the 18 sizes, but the very large number we handle enables us to offer them to our readers at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. As before, we handle only the Waltham and Elgin movements—always reliable, always accurate. The cases are the famous James Boss brand, the best made. Our watches are all stem wind and stem set.

No. 4.—Silveroid, open face case; looks like silver, wears like silver; fitted with seven jeweled Waltham or Elgin movement.....$5.75
No. 6.—Case same as No. 4, fitted with 15 jeweled W. or E. movement.....$10.00
No. 8.—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 25 years, fitted with 7 jeweled W. or E. movement..$15.00
Or with 15 jeweled movement.....$19.00
No. 10.—14-k. gold filled, fancy engraved, open face, 25 years, screw back and bezel case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.35
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$16.75
No. 12.—10-k. gold filled, plain, engine turned or fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.50
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$16.00
No. 14.—10-k. gold filled, plain, engine turned or fancy engraved, open face, screw back and bezel case, guaranteed 20 years, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.50
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$14.00
No. 16.—Sterling silver, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.00
No. 18.—Sterling silver, open face case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement...$9.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.00

Ladies' Watches.

No. 20.—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, O size, hunting case, guaranteed 25 yrs., with 7 jewel W. or E. movement....$14.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$16.75
No. 22.—10-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, open face, 20 years, O size case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$11.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.50
No. 24.—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, six size, 25 years, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$14.50
No. 26.—10-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, six size, 20 years, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$11.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.00
No. 28.—Sterling silver, O size, hunting case, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.25
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.50
No. 30.—Sterling silver, O size, open face, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$9.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$12.50
No. 32.—14-k., solid gold, hunting case, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$20.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$24.00

Description of Movement.

NICKEL.—7 jewels, cut expansion balance, highly finished oval regulator, polished and gilded index plate, patent breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form.

NICKEL.—15 jewels (settings), cut expansion balance, highly finished oval regulator, polished and gilded index plate, patent breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form.

O size is the smallest ladies' watch made. Six size is medium.

For men's use we recommend the engine turned case. It is neat and wears well.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged—At Less Than Cost—Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Where the United States Is Behind.

In the January number of The North American Review, Mr. Carl Snyder points out "America's inferior position in the scientific world." * * * Mr. Snyder classes Edison as an "American," which he is not, but a British-American; Mr. Graham Bell, of telephone fame, is acknowledged to be a Scotchman, and Marconi is an English-Italian. All these names are mentioned by Mr. Snyder as showing that the United States is behind-hand in the matter of scientific research.—Toronto World.

TWO PAIRS
Fine Bed Blankets
$2.15
WORTH FIVE DOLLARS.

Not twice in a century does an opportunity occur for the housewife to lay in a stock of soft, fleecy, warm bed blankets, the big, full size double kind that defy cold weather, such as is presented by a big Milwaukee concern owing to a tremendous overstock which must be reduced.

Magnificent white and golden tan blankets delicately bordered in color, the kind which ordinarily sell for $2.50 for a single pair, are offered while this sale lasts at 2 pairs for only $2.15. There's no chance for misrepresentation as no money is asked for in advance. Just write stating how many pairs you want and they'll be sent to the nearest express office with instructions for the agent to allow examination before the money is paid. If not exactly as represented and the greatest bargain you ever saw the express agent will return them at OUR expense.

When you write name your express office and address your letter to

THE SMITH MERCHANDISE COMPANY,
DEPT. 3310. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2206—Quentin Coat.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. The Quentin coat had two side plaits each side of the front and a box-plait in one side because it is double-breasted. The coat has a wide collar trimmed in box fur, as are also the cuffs. The coat has a box-plait in the middle of the back, and there is a shield in the front to protect the wearer against the weather. Any kind of a leather belt may be worn with this coat, and the leggins should be made of the same material as the coat itself. This is one of the most stylish coats of the season and is appropriate for girls as for boys.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2108—Brompton Coat.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. The costume for the street designated as a combination of dark green and Persian-lamb fur, is strikingly attractive. The long coat is forcing its way into fashion, and as there are plenty of women to welcome it, the chance is that it will fight its rival the Eton in open contest. The woman with decided and sudden hips will favor the long coat, as it modifies the curves to a certain extent and lends grace to the figure. This coat has a waist-coat of the Persian-lamb, and here the cloth that is such an excellent imitation of the fur will serve admirably. Indeed, it will also serve in the strap pieces that adorn one side of the skirt and appear on the coat as epaulettes. The coat may be interlined with flannel, and have a lining of black satin, or of a figured brocade, just as the fancy and purse dictate. The buttons are decorative also, as they are made of polished horn, and are only a trifle smaller than an individual butter plate. There is nothing about this design that may not be carried out to the letter by the home dressmaker.

2170 Serpentine Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. This skirt is one of the newest as well as the most popular. There are two side gores each side and the back has a box-plait which is graduated. The skirt fits closely at the hips, clings at the knees and flares around the feet. Any of the favorite gown fabrics are suitable for this model, trimmed or untrimmed.

2205—Clio Frock.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. The Clio tissue-paper pattern will reproduce exactly in dark blue corduroy this charming little figure as illustrated. The waist has a tight lining, on the upper part of which is set the yoke of embroidered novelty goods, and the dark material cut out square in the neck is applied over it and left to blouse slightly in the front. The waist is joined in a seam to the skirt, and the lower part of the sleeve is of the embroidery and fits tight like a sheath. The turned-back cuff at the elbow matches the material in the collar of the low-cut, square neck. This simple pattern will serve in a summer frock as well as in a winter one.

2194—Parette Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure. The Parette shirt waist is made over a fitted lining. The front blouses slightly, and is trimmed with four straps of embroidery. The two fronts are embroidered from the shoulder seams down toward the bust line in artistic sprays that are simple to work, and very showy when completed. The collar, cuffs and the lower part of the sleeves are also embroidered. Cranberry red is also one of the new colors, and will make an attractive waist. The skirt in the illustration is the Ashby, but any of the new skirts will serve. A broad belt of velvet finishes this waist at the line of joining the skirt.

1908 Ashby Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The ever popular, cut long all around, fitted at the hips with darts, and has a little fullnes in the back. It is suitable for any of the favorite gown fabrics and may be trimmed as simple or elaborate as desired.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

TO A VICTIM OF GOSSIP.

Let the ancient tabbies spit,
Belle Marie;
Writhing in a righteous fit,
Belle Marie;
Arch their backs and show their claws,
In your beauty find a cause—
Peacock never pleased the daws,
Belle Marie.

You're our own Parisienne,
Belle Marie;
If you flirt a bit—what then?
Belle Marie.
Shall the sun refuse to shine?
Shall we drink sour grapes for wine?
Take their withered smiles for thine?
Belle Marie.

You've a weapon in your eyes,
Belle Marie;
Sharper than their venomed lies,
Belle Marie;
They may aim their idle darts
Far above their feline arts,
You're the mistress of our hearts,
Belle Marie.

—Chicago Tribune.

PARAGRAPHS.

Theodore Roosevelt is the fifth President who has held membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, the others being John Quincy Adams, Pierce, Garfield and Arthur.

A French naval ensign has been dismissed from the fleet for writing a satirical novel in which several of the leading officers were criticised and caricatured in a very sarcastic fashion.

Colorado, Nevada and California have no representation on the committee on mines and mining in the present house of representatives. Territorial Delegate Smith, of Arizona, is a member of the committee.

Eighteen peasants of the district of Tscherdinsk bearing the family name of Dyavol (devil) have sent a petition to the czar asking for permission to change the name to Bugolubow (God beloved.) This request was granted to them.

NEWFOUNDLAND TRAGEDY

The lack of physicians is one of the horrors of the isolation in which the Newfoundlanders of the coast live, says Ainslee's Magazine. There is none within fifty miles of most harbors—none within reaching distance of many. It is related of a well-to-do fisherman, who was something of a merchant, that his wife, whom he fondly loved, lay in agony for many days while an autumn gale raged. No man in the harbor would put off in a skiff to fetch the nearest physician, who lived fifteen miles down the coast, for there was no possibility that he who ventured could survive. On the fourth day the wind moderated. Two men volunteered to accompany Allerton. They set sail in the first hours of a snowstorm, which abated, however, before they reached their destination. Fighting doggedly, they took the boat safely in, after indescribable hardship and through ever-present danger. The gale had gone down when they knocked on the physician's door. A heavy sea was running, but the danger of wreck on the return voyage was quickly passing.

"What's the matter with the woman?" the physician asked.

He was informed.

The husband minutely described his wife's agony. Then he offered what amounted almost to half his fortune as a fee.

"I'll take that," said the doctor, "if you fetch her here. Go back and get her, and I'll attend to the case."

"In an open boat!" the husband exclaimed. He pointed out that his wife's condition put such an arrangement beyond the bounds of reason.

"Well, I can't do anything," said the physician. "If you bring her over I'll attend to her." When the husband got back to his home the child had been born, but the woman died the next day.

TAFT ARRIVES.

Governor Says the War Is Confined to the Provinces of Batangas and Samar.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—W. H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine islands, who arrived here on the transport Grant, is quite ill, the Philippine climate and the arduous duties he has performed having told on his constitution. He feels that after a few days' rest in this city he will be strong enough to undergo the trip east and make his report to the secretary of war. Governor Taft says that he hopes to leave for the east on Thursday. He says that the war is confined to the two provinces—Batangas and Samar—and the operations in Batangas occasionally range into the neighboring provinces of Tayabas and Laguna.

The governor says that General Wheaton is doing splendid work in the islands and that that officer assured him, shortly before he sailed, that the natives of the province of Batangas and its vicinity would be pacified before the close of next March. The provinces of Cebu and Bohol, until recently disturbed by insurgent operations, have settled down, the fighting men having all surrendered. The Filipinos are very anxious to secure a legislature as a step toward the permanent establishment of a civil government. The present civil government has been working with great zeal and has far exceeded expectations, the governor says. The chief difficulty at present is the lack of police protection in the provinces. Small bands or robbers still infest the back districts. They terrorize the natives and until the strong arm of the law is able to suppress them, absolute peace in the islands will not be obtained.

The native Filipino police have proved a success. They were appointed by the civil government and officered by Americans.

Governor Taft says that he is much improved by the sea voyage and will spend several days at his old home in Cincinnati before going to Washington.

Governor Taft is accompanied by his wife. During his absence his place on the commission will be filled by Luke E. Wight, one of the other members.

Governor Taft will remain in the United States about two months. He will make an exhaustive report to the President on present conditions in the Philippines under the civil government and the success of the immediate pacific measure and will also submit his views upon the needs of the natives. He declares that there never has been a time since the United States became interested in the islands that the attitude of the Filipino people, as a whole, has been so friendly to the civil government established by the United States as now.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES

In an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, the United States supreme court yesterday held in effect that a person holding funds belonging to another person who had been adjudged a bankrupt should be compelled to turn them over to the trustee in bankruptcy. The case in which the decision was rendered was that of Arthur W. Mueller vs. William T. Nugent, of Louisville, Ky.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, author of the Nicaragua canal bill which passed the house, says the report of the Isthmian canal commission in favor of the Panama route, does not change the legislative status of the canal bill. Undoubtedly the report will influence individual opinion, said Mr. Hepburn, "but it will not lead to any abandonment of efforts in behalf of the Nicaragua route by friends of that measure."

The frequency of explosions in coal mines led to favorable action yesterday by the committee on mines and mining on the bill of Representative Lacey, of Iowa, requiring 5,000 cubic feet of pure air ventilation per minute for every fifty miners at depths of over 100 feet in coal mines.

The third squadron of the Eleventh cavalry left its post at Fort Meyer last night for New York city, whence they sail on the transport Buford to-morrow for the Philippines.

Word has just been received here of the death Saturday in North Carolina of Daniel R. Goodloe, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. Goodloe passed the greater portion of his life in Washington where he served for many years as correspondent.

The river and harbor committee of the house gave hearing to delegations from along the Tennessee river for improvements to that waterway amounting to about $5,209,000, and to a New Orleans delegation for improvements in the Mississippi levee at that point.

Senator Mitchell has introduced a bill authorizing the admission to soldiers' homes of men who fought in the Indian wars on the frontier.

THE FRIARS' LANDS.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Secretary Root was heard on the question of the friar lands in the Philippines before the House committee on insular affairs today. He said these land holdings constituted one of the chief causes of discontent among the people; they were the hotbeds of insurrection and had furnished Aguinaldo his chief appeal to popular prejudice. The secretary said the religious orders so fully recognized the bad condition of affairs that they were disposed to sell out, and he urged that the government should take advantage of the opportunity to remove the chief causes of discontent in the islands. He did not believe condemnation proceedings would be necessary, as there were indications that a fair price could be agreed upon. A rough estimate of the value of the lands, he said, was from five to seven and one-half million dollars, American money.

SILVERITE FOLLY.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The Democratic members of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures have agreed on a minority report on the bill directing the secretary of the treasury "to exchange gold for legal tender silver dollars, and the report will be presented to the house to-day by Mr. Shafroth. The report takes the position that the passage of the bill is certain to produce financial disturbances.

The following general proposition is laid down: "Our government has never conceded the right to the holder of silver dollars to demand from the treasury gold therefor, nor to the holder of gold to demand silver dollars therefor. Such demands always have been refused at the treasury. It is the notes and bonds of the government that are payable in either gold or silver, at the option of the holder."

AUTOMOBILE PESTS.

Washington, Jan. 20.— Autos have become a pest in Washington. There are hundreds of them, and they skate around at a speed which is truly dangerous. Senator Clark has a new red one, which is as big as a canal boat and as swift as a rocket.

This morning, the police turned loose a squadron of specially trained policemen to deal with these auto scorchers. These men can ride up alongside almost any kind of machine and turn off the current. They have been practicing at the game. Heretofore, the auto racers have paid but little attention to the commands of the police, as they could do little with them. This morning, the chauffeurs were astonished at the ease with which the policemen pulled them up.

WINDT EXPEDITION.

Irkutsk, Siberia, Jan. 15.—The De Windt expedition, bound on an overland trip from Paris to New York, which left the French capital December 10, leaves here to-day for Yakutsk, East Siberia, and Berlug Strait.

Gray Hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor doesn't suddenly restore color to your gray hair; but gradually the old color comes back—all the dark, rich color it used to have. It stops falling of the hair, too, and will often make the hair grow to be very long and heavy.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly wonderful. It has restored the natural color to my gray hair and has made a splendid new growth."—Miss Emma Calder, New York City.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PRINCE HENRY.

New York, Washington, Chicago, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls and Boston Embraced in the Itinerary.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, while in the United States, will visit Chicago, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls and Boston. These points are embraced in the itinerary which has been cabled here by Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington. This program was submitted to Emperor William and Prince Henry to-day, and has been approved by them. Its general outline is as follows:

February 22—The arrival of the prince and his suite at New York.

February 23—The official welcome by the representatives of President Roosevelt, the governor of the state of New York and the mayor of New York City.

February 24—The launching of the yacht at Shooter's Island and a dinner to be given by Prince Henry.

February 25—A reception in honor of Prince Henry, a dinner in his honor to be given by the mayor of New York, and, if consistent with these functions, a reception by the Press Club.

February 26—The prince and his party will proceed to Washington, where the prince will reside at the German embassy. He will exchange calls with President Roosevelt and be entertained at dinner at the White House.

February 27—Official receptions and visits and a dinner at the German embassy.

February 28—The prince and his party will start for Chicago.

The apportionment of the prince's time between Chicago, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls and Boston has not yet been precisely made. In fact, although the foregoing is the official plan as it stands today, any part of it may subsequently be modified. Cablegrams on the subject of the program are still being exchanged.

FOUR BUILDINGS FELL

Luckily No One Was In the Buildings and There Were No Lives Lost—Damage Is Over $200,000.

Detroit, Jan. 20.—Four buildings, each four stories high, located in the heart of the wholesale district of this city, collapsed at 8:30 o'clock last night, without any apparent cause, and all that now remains is a smouldering heap of ruins. The buildings were a part of the block bounded by Jefferson avenue and Shelby and Griswold streets, and were occupied by five concerns, and their stocks are a total loss, which is estimated at $152,500, exclusive of the loss on the buildings, which amounts to $50,500.

The first and second floors of the building on the corner were occupied by the Maddocks Glove company, manufacturers of gloves and mittens, and the two upper floors were used by the Imperial Cap company, manufacturers of hats and caps. The loss on the stock of the glove company was estimated by Mr. Norman Maddocks at $25,000, and he stated that he believed the loss to the Imperial Cap company to be $15,000.

Adjoining the Maddocks Glove company's building was the brokerage firm of F. B. Neuhoff & Co., who carried a large stock of commission goods. Mr. Neuhoff said his loss, like the others, was total, and amounted to $8,000 with about $7,000 insurance. In the same building with this firm was located a stock of commission goods, which he carried for Hills Bros., of New York, and which Mr. Neuhoff said was valued at $7,000.

The Michigan Produce company also occupied a part of this building, and its loss was estimated by Mr. Neuhoff at about $7,500.

The third and fourth buildings were occupied by Crusoe Bros., limited, wholesale grocers. J. F. Crusoe, secretary of the company, said he was unable to give the figures, but stated that they carried about $90,000 worth of stock, which was fully insured.

No one seemed to know what caused the collapse of the buildings. On Sunday night, that district is practically deserted, and the few who were in the vicinity say that the buildings seemed to fall into a heap without apparent cause, making a noise like the rumbling of distant thunder. There are evidences of an explosion about the ruins, but no one heard a sound of such an explosion. The walls of the rear part of the Maddocks Glove company's building are still standing to the height of two stories, but the roof of this part of the building lies, turned bottom side upward, in the middle of Shelby street, and a large iron smokestack lies on the opposite side of the street, mashed against the buildings there, as if driven by force.

Experts from the Detroit Gas company's office made an examination of the ruins, but said they were unable to find evidences of a gas explosion.

It was fortunate that the wreck occurred on Saturday night. Had it happened during business hours, the loss of life would have been appalling, as there were approximately 200 persons employed by the various firms. They would have been caught in a veritable death trap and crushed and burned before they could have been rescued.

The buildings collapsed into a heap, and in a short space of time the inflammable material caught fire from the furnaces used for heating the buildings. There were no watchmen about the premises, consequently there was no loss of life. No one was injured, nor is there any one who can give a definite reason for the catastrophe.

Confessed Murder.

Elkhart, Ind., Jan. 17.—James Mather, formerly a well known business man here, has confessed to the murder of Peter Olson, near Muskegon, Mich., 20 years ago. The murder was the result of a quarrel. Olson's body was not found until the following spring. Mather is a patient at the state hospital in Logansport. He declares he was driven mad by memory of the crime.

Important Decision.

Indianapolis, Jan. 16.—The Indiana supreme court in affirming a lower court judgment held that an employer cannot by any contract he may make with his workmen, relieve himself from duties and liabilities which the law expressly imposes on him. The decision was rendered on a minor suit for damages on account of injury.

FATAL EARTHQUAKE

Great Loss of Life In the State of Guerrero, Mexico.

Mexico City, Jan. 18.—One of the most terrible catastrophies ever recorded in the state of Guerrero, is reported to have occurred Thursday afternoon, when an extremely violent earthquake shock was felt at Chilpancingo, causing a great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the stricken district are very meagre, but scattering reports received here indicate that probably three hundred persons were killed, and as many more injured. It is known that the state capitol, the parish church, and many business houses and residences are in ruins, and there is much suffering as a result of the awful seismic disturbance. One of the edifices that suffered most was the federal telegraph office, which explains the scarcity of news that has reached this city so far. Later meagre details began to arrive here. The telegraph lines and apparatus at Chilpancingo were badly damaged, but employes, all of whom were uninjured, quickly proceeded to erect an improvised telegraph office on the outskirts of the city.

The number of deaths was greater in the parish church than in any single place, as a crowd of worshippers were gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid masonry walled roof came toppling down on the worshippers as if it had been wrenched from its bearings by a thousand strong hands. Several people were killed there.

The war department has ordered the troops in the neighborhood to co-operate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed it will be impossible to learn accurately the number of victims. It is believed, however, that this is one of the most destructive seismic phenomena that has occurred in Mexico. The greater part of the people of Chilpancingo are now camping out under threes around the town, which is five days' journey from the national capital.

Earthquake shocks were felt in many other cities and towns.

In Mexico City the earthquake took place at 5:17 Thursday afternoon, and was of such violence as to shake the most substantial buildings. The Pan-American Congress was in session at the time, and many of the delegates were greatly alarmed. The first movement was one of trepidation, and was very sharp. It was followed by an easier oscillatory movement north-northeast to south-southwest. The duration was 56 seconds. The damage in this city was only slight.

The state of Guerrero has always been the focus of seismic disturbances. Reports received here last night state that the shock was very severe at Chilapa. No casualties are so far reported from there.

In duration the Chilpancingo shock was less prolonged than that in Mexico City having lasted fifty seconds against fifty-five seconds at the capital.

COLIMA IS ACTIVE.

Mexico City, Jan. 20.—A telegram to the government observatory announces that the volcano of Colima is again active, and scientific men connect this fact with the prevalence of seismic phenomena. Renewed earthquake shocks were reported from various parts of the country Saturday afternoon and a slight tremble of the earth was felt here Saturday afternoon.

Governor Mora, of Guerrero, personally, has taken charge of the ruined city of Chilpancingo. The populace is camping out, the camp being guarded by troops, and perfect order reigns. The city will have to be thoroughly rebuilt. More bodies continue to be found as the debris is searched.

600 Killed.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 17.—A telegram from the City of Mexico says that a telegram has reached that city announcing that the city of Chilpancingo, in the state of Guerrero, suffered severely from yesterday's earthquake shock and that 600 persons were killed.

BATTLE WITH WOLVES.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 18.—After a desperate struggle with a pack of wolves, Olaf Halesrud, a well known farmer residing about ten miles north of here, lies in a critical condition, with the flesh literally torn from his body in many places. Physicians say he cannot live.

Thursday night Halesrud was awakened by a disturbance among the animals in his barnyard. Going out he was surrounded by a pack of wolves. He attempted to regain his house, but before he had gone twenty feet the wolves were snapping and snarling at his heels. He attempted to defend himself with a club, but several times he was forced to the ground with the wolves upon him. Each time, however, he managed to fight them off until he regained his feet. Fighting his way inch by inch, he finally succeeded in reaching the door of his dwelling and he staggered in exhausted.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 18.—Fire last night destroyed the interior of the three upper floors of a four-story building at No. 1048 Jefferson avenue, occupied by Schloss Bros., wholesale clothing manufacturers, entailing a loss estimated at $80,000. In adjoining stores east of Schloss Brothers, are located Hirman Walker & Co., wholesale liquors, and E. H. Gates & Co., wholesale hats and caps. The fire, which started on one of the upper floors over Schloss Brothers, did not work down to the ground floor, but much damage was done by smoke and water to the Schloss stock and to E. H. Gates & Co.'s stock, which is included in the estimate given.

The rear part of the Avenue Theatre is on the opposite side of Jefferson avenue, and the fire became so fierce that Manager Lamkin dismissed the audience. When the announcement of fire was made, the crowd in the theatre arose, and for a moment it seemed that a panic would follow. It was averted, however, by the cool demeanor of the theatre attaches, and everybody got out without an accident.

FIXED THE FAMILY.

Grape-Nuts Set Them Right.

It is better to have a food epidemic in a family than an epidemic of sickness. A young lady out at Hibbing, Minn., tells about the way Grape-Nuts won her family. She says, "When recovering from typhoid fever my doctor ordered Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. I gained four pounds the first week, and, as the package was kept on the table for me, the whole family started to eat the new food.

We soon noticed a difference in my younger brother's face, which had been pale and bloodless, and who had been suffering from chronic inflammation of the stomach. In a short time he began to eat so heartily that we all remarked about it, and before long he got so he could eat anything without the least bad effect.

We often eat Grape-Nuts dry as we would candy or nuts, and it has a richer taste than when soaked in water. The best way is to put on some good, rich cream.

My sister found that after we began eating Grape-Nuts she had a much greater supply of milk for her babe. We have quit eating hot bread and meat for the evening meal and take in place some nice Grape-Nuts, with cream, and a little fruit, and have all improved greatly in health.

Please don't publish my name." Name can be given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

BOLD ESCAPE.

Birmington, Ala., Jan. 20.—Early today Frank Duncan, a notorious safe blower, under sentence of death for murder, and three other prisoners, made their escape from the Jefferson county jail by sawing through numerous bars and cutting the lock off the outer gate of the prison yard.

The escape was discovered at 6 o'clock and officers in every city within a radius of one thousand miles are being notified.

Duncan was the pal of Frank Miller, the cracksman who was hanged in Birmingham last year for killing Policeman G. W. Kirkley, who was shot, with Adams, in a pitched battle with a gang of safe blowers in this city in 1899.

Duncan was from Cincinnati, where his wife resides, and it is believed that friends in that city furnished the saws with which the escape was made. The others who escaped are: George Bullard, charged with murdering a man in the railroad yards at Bessemer and placing his body across a pair of bumpers on a freight train; A. J. Dye, of Nashville, charged with grand larceny, and Joel Van Hoen, of Ensley, charged with highway robbery.

A reward of $500 has been offered for Duncan, while $100 each is offered for the others.

MORE GOLD FOUND.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 18.—The steamer Dirigo arrived from Skagway yesterday, bringing fifty passengers, some of whom were from the Klondike. They report that much excitement prevails at Dawson over the striking of a second bed rock on Eldorado creek, 30 feet beneath the first. The gravel ran from one to five dollars to the pan.

Circle City, once one of the leading camps of the north, is now deserted except by storekeepers, all having stampeded to Good Pasture creek, in the Tanana country, where rich gravel has been discovered.

FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

Glasgow, Jan. 18.—The British government has invited tenders on the Clyde for ten torpedo boat destroyers, larger and stronger, but slower than those heretofore built. The idea of the government is that the reduction of speed to 25 knots will be more than compensated for by superior power, more reliability and greater coal room.

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DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Specialists in the Treatment of Nervous, Blood, Private and Sexual Diseases of Men and Women. 25 Years in Detroit.

No Names used without Written Consent. Cures Guaranteed.

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through early abuse or later excesses. Chas. Anderson was one of the victims, but was rescued in time. He says: "I learned an evil habit. A change soon came over me. I could feel it; my friends noticed it. I became nervous, despondent, gloomy, had no ambition, easily tired, evil forebodings, poor circulation, pimples on face, back weak, dreams and drains at night, tired and weak mornings, burning sensation. To make matters worse, I became reckless and contracted a blood disease. I tried many doctors and medical firms—all failed till Drs. Kennedy & Kergan took my case. In one week I felt better, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. They are the only reliable and honest Specialists in the country."

READER—We guarantee to cure you or no pay. You run no risk. We have a reputation and business at stake. Beware of frauds and impostors. We will pay $1,000 for any case we take that our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will not cure.

We treat and cure Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Stricture, Weak Parts, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Consultation free. Books free. Call or write for Question List for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN Cor. Michigan Ave. Shelby St. Detroit, Mich.

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SALARY $936.00 A YEAR, $18 WEEKLY, STRAIGHT OUT SALARY.

BONAFIDE SALARY, NO MORE, NO LESS SALARY.

Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state by an old established house of 30 years' solid financial standing to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. Position permanent. Salary $18 per week and $2.50 additional for hotel and traveling expenses, all payable in cash direct from headquarters. Horse furnished when necessary. Our references, any bank or business house in any locality. Address with stamp, the manager, MANAGER, 334 Dominion Building, Toronto, Canada.

THE DOMINION COMPANY Dept. W27, - - Chicago, Ill.

REDUCED PRICES —IN— Blade Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

During the months of December and January, we shall give our readers the benefit of some very low prices on our Dinner Sets. These prices, after deducting the cost of The Blade one year, are actually the wholesale rates.

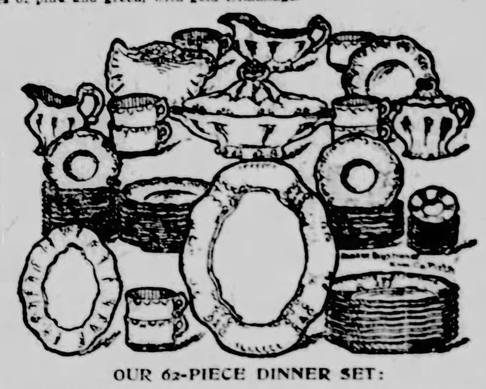
This offer will close February 1st, and no orders at these special prices will be accepted after that date.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—65-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White.....$4.75
Decorated.....5.65

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 1 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White.....$3.75
Decorated.....4.50

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 8-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 5½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (2 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White.....$4.95
Decorated.....7.00

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $7.75.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed not to crack or craze. We have in stock three styles of decorations, viz. Pe

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

Nothing is righteous that is harmful. The thought of fear is harmful. Love without any element of fearthought in it is infinitely better than love that is tinctured with fearthought.

Thursday.

These words are from The Talmud: The beginning of anger is madness, the end penitence. When the wise is angry, he is wise no longer. He who gives way to wrath makes desolate his house.

Friday.

To hold one's self in readiness for opportunity, to keep the serene, confident, hopeful and joyful energy of mind, is to magnetize it, and draw privileges and power toward one.

Saturday.

Self-control and pleasant speech are all conquering forces. Pleasant speech has its source in pleasant feeling, and this generates that harmony which is the first condition of both individual and social achievement.

Sunday.

Complaint and fret and depression are evil states that annul and paralyze all high action. They are the impenetrable wall through which high thought and pure purposes cannot pass.

Monday.

It is good for one to have some strong and sudden need arouse all his latent energy and lead him to test his resources by measuring them against the demand.

Tuesday.

The greatest and most disastrous results of any wrong act are that it forges a link with all the evil of the universe. An untruth uttered, an unkind thing said, a malicious deed done, and, lo! one has opened the door of his life to all the powers of darkness.

Success or Failure. To Win the Victory.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Be grand in purpose, brave in act,
As you and truth decide it;
Swift, in defense, slow in attack;
Then, what the issue, bide it.
If opposition bar your track,
Don't turn, but override it.

Stand close to all, but lean on none,
And, if the crowd desert you,
Stand just as fearlessly alone
As if a throng begirt you.
And learn, what long the wise have known,
Self-right alone can hurt you."

In these stanzas lies the whole philosophy of a successful life.

To choose an ideal, to clearly define it, as the architect makes his plan, and the sculptor forms his model, and then to work towards it unswervingly, undoubtingly, is the one way to accomplishment. Naturally discouragements will come; obstacles arise; opposition bar the pathway; but they are only exercises for courage, patience, and self-restraint. These qualities to be developed to the degree necessary to a well-rounded character must be stimulated by something to be overcome. And the man or the woman who perceives this and acts accordingly has gone a long way in the path of attainment. There is a joy in winning the victory over odds that comes in no other way, but the victory must be absolute, and the fruit of self-effort alone.

Failure arises either from indistinctness in the ideal, or unsteady, spasmodic faith in the possibility of making it real.

Be grand in purpose, brave in act,
As you and truth decide it,

but the decision is a necessity. There can be no haziness of outline in the purpose, no cowardice in act, if the life is to be uplifted to success. The builder might as well attempt to put up a house without any clear idea of what its proportions are to be, and we know how such an attempt would result.

Given, however, the well defined ideal, yet without a steady, unwavering, persistent moving in the right direction failure must come. We lose heart often and cease our efforts because we cannot, at once, see what is accomplished. Those of you who have read The Making of An American will recall what the author, Jacob Riis, says of the difficulty of bringing a great city to a consciousness of the need of reform. He likened it to the work of a stonecutter who hammers upon the solid rock, perhaps a hundred times, without the slightest crack becoming visible. Then comes a blow which splits it into halves, but he knows it is not that one alone which has produced the breaking. The strokes that had gone before had set the rock particles in motion, the vibrations growing stronger and stronger with each, until they acquired sufficient force to rive the solid mass asunder.

Apply the same thought to our own efforts. Perhaps their longer continuance seems to us utterly futile of accomplishment, but in the unseen world they are making ready. By and by there will come a day when to the outward world the rock, which has held our desires within its heart will be riven, and we shall know success. It is well to remember this when it seems that everything we do bears no sign of fruit. It really does not signify that we cannot watch its progressive work.

Because the earth is, to our physical senses, firm and stable beneath our feet does not disprove the fact that it is going forward in space to its sister system, following the shining sun towards distant Alcyone. Steadily it moves onward in the right direction to reach the goal. Mark that expression—in the "right direction." Should there be the swerving for a single moment of this great system from its path, none can imagine or calculate the result.

To bring the same thought to our own life—we must keep faith with our ideals, or failure is certain. The rosebud never seeks to blossom into the lily. An unchanging purpose held to through what some one has called "the shifting scenery" of environment and circumstances will bring those currents of energy productive of success.

Another thing is to be considered in the holding fast to the ideal, and that is the necessity of learning to stand alone.

"Stand close to all, but lean on none,
And, if the crowd desert you,
Stand just as fearlessly alone
As if a throng begirt you."

We all need this self-poise, to be sure of ourselves. The crucial moment when what we have hoped for, what we have worked for, is within our grasp, may come to-day, demanding only the clear sight to recognize it, and the courage and steadiness to make it our own. Whitman says:

"One's self must never give way—that is the final substance—that out of all is sure."

Not the lower, selfish self, but the higher, divine self, that must be the source of all inspiration leading to anything that is of permanent worth. Making that the background of all our purposes, being assured that there is the Infinite energy to draw upon, and none need fear failure upon any plane of effort.

And this brings us back again to the potentiality of thought, steady, forceful thought, for it is the very essence of all accomplishment. You think each hour, each moment, towards success or failure. This has been affirmed again and again in this column because it is a truth, to be proven, however, each one for himself. We need not look for instantaneous transformation. Not so worketh the law, even though to the outward world changes seem to come with breathless celerity. They are simply results of what has gone before, in both the inner and the outer life, though the former has always moulded and shaped the latter. In our own keeping lies the key to our future.

THE COZY CORNER

One Solution.

"A Well Wisher," from Santa Cruz answers the "Important Question" propounded a few weeks ago thus:

I think the trouble all arises from the influence of the company your daughter keeps. If there is one girl in the neighborhood whose influence makes for impurity or disobedience, she will affect all who associate with her, for it is a sad truth that one bad influence will work against a dozen good ones.

The only remedy I can think of for such cases is for the mothers to do all in their power to make companions of their daughters, and so gradually wean them from hurtful associates. Make her home so pleasant that she will prefer it to all other places, and then you can judge for yourself of her friends, whether they are good or evil.

Another Opinion.

"Grandmother Gray" says on this same subject:

Patience, prayer and the unfailing mother-love are the only means of reclaiming a wayward child. Many mothers who love their children dearly fail to win their confidence by a lack of interest in their pleasures and plans. These seem so foolish to us who have passed the age when we could enjoy them, that we forget they are of great importance to the child. We call them foolish and forbid the daughter or son to talk to us about them, and so they go to some more congenial persons and make of them the confidants which every mother should be to her children.

May I give you one illustration of what I mean? I have a friend, whose children have always been accustomed to confide to her all of their joys and sorrows. Sometimes the one seemed foolish or of very little account, but she never betrayed her thoughts to the child, to whom they seemed so great, but always gave them the sympathy and encouragement needed. When her son was 19, he had his first attack of the universal disease—falling in love. He "talked it over" with his mother, as he did every other event of his life, telling her of the beauty, sweetness and goodness of the girl, and assuring her that he should never be happy without his new-found love.

The mother knew the young lady to be a shallow-minded, frivolous girl, with no idea of anything that would make her a fit wife for any man. Did she tell her boy this? No, indeed. She listened patiently and with interest to all he said, and assured him that a man could never be so happy as when he had a good wife and a home of his own, but, did he not think he would be better fitted to give a wife the care she would need if he were to wait until he had a better income than he could expect to earn then?

He agreed with her, and they talked about plans for the future until he went away full of noble thoughts and ideas for his future life, and ready to work like a knight of old to win a home for a wife.

What the mother felt no one ever knew, but what she did was this. She invited the young girl to her home, and there introduced her to girls of her own age, who had been brought up in the environments that had always surrounded her son. They were educated, graceful, quiet, ladylike, and in all of their ways formed the strongest contrast to the guest of honor. Every effort was made by the hostess and her guests to interest this girl in the things which interested them and the young man. This was tried many times during the next few weeks. She was taken to concerts and lectures, to evening entertainments, and to little pleasant afternoons at the homes of the other girls, but she was out of place and unhappy. She had nothing in common with these people, and her evident dislike to everything that was offered was very mortifying to the young man, who began to see for himself that while she was a bright, showy girl, who might readily attract the passing fancy, she did not possess the qualities required to make a happy home for either in case they were married. At the end of two months, she asked for a release from their engagement, giving as her reason that she could never be happy with such a set as he went in; for her part, she preferred something not so high and overpowering as his home and his friends.

The disappointment to the young man was not so great as if he had not learned from his own observation the lesson his mother had intended to teach him, though he never suspected that it was an object lesson until years after, when he was happily married to a woman who did not find his friends "overgrowths."

Was not this the best way to deal with this fancy of his? Had his mother attempted to convince him at first, by urging that the girl he wished to marry was not a suitable person, he would have thought she was prejudiced and might have married at once, thereby making trouble for himself and all concerned. At the very least, he would have lost the feeling of love and confidence in his mother, which, as it was, he retained.

Perhaps I have talked so long that you have forgotten what I set out to say, but it was this—do all you can to keep the confidence of your children, as in that way only you can best control and help them.

Some Answers to Questions.

Miss A. B., Michigan:—You would better write to some reliable physician in regard to your trouble. It is not safe to trust such matters to unskilled persons or to advice from any and every one. I am sure if you write to a good physician, as you did to The Blade, you can have relief from your illness.

Ellen F.—If you are "stout," as you say, you can wear a skirt of heavy material over a divided skirt and omit the petticoats, which add much to your size and detract from your comfort. You will find that a divided skirt, over heavy under-drawers will be warm enough, and w... come to like such an arrangement of your dress in a short time.

For a bicycle skirt, a cloth should be used which is sufficiently heavy to prevent it from blowing up while you are riding, and thick enough to prevent the figure from being seen through it. No petticoat is to be worn with such a skirt. Gloves and a veil are allowable, if one wishes to wear them, and are very useful and comfortable, but are not absolutely necessary—very few things in this world are.

"Mamie" will be perfectly safe in making up a white swiss for next summer, as they will be worn then, and always, for young girls. It is quite proper to wear such a dress to church on a hot Sunday. As to whether it is "the style" for ladies to go to church without a covering of any kind on their heads, I can only say that such things are done by persons who are perfectly respectable,but it is considered by the majority of persons to be in very bad taste to do so, especially on the street, on their way thither.

The custom of removing the hats when the services begin smacks very much of a concert hall, but the excuse is that the very large hats worn make it necessary. No one has yet thought it possible for the women to wear more sensible hats for the church, and as long as the theatre fashions in dress obtain in church costumes, we must expect that theatre rules will also prevail.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A "Mission" at Home.

The woman who "yearns" for a mission, and feels that her life will be wasted unless she can go to teach the heathen, may find a little comfort in this extract from Flood Tide, a new book by Sarah P. Green:

"After all," said Captain Abram, "if religion ain't something to be messed right in along with our daily living, then I don't know what it is. Now, for instance, there's religion even yest in tucking in a man's bed at the foot, way it ought to be tucked."

What to Talk About.

In an address recently given before the Business Women's club in Chicago, Jane Addams, among other good things, suggested this idea for the consideration of women:

"Women, especially club women, seem to possess the idea that they are more moral than men. Perhaps they are, and isn't it possibly because they have not had the opportunities offered men to be bad?"

"Keep clear of the made-up conversation of society; talk of the things you know and see."

The Seemingly Impossible.

An illustration of the change in the lives and opportunities of the blind since Dr. S. G. Howe made his experiments with Laura Bridgman, is seen in the fact that in the Telephone Exchange at Mattoon, Ill., the most expert operator is a blind girl—Miss Abbie Downing, who handles a board for sixty telephones. She locates a call by the sound of the "drop," or by running her nimble fingers over the exchange board. There is also a toll station and Miss Downing has full charge, personally keeping all books and accounts. Miss Downing graduated from the school for the blind at Indianapolis and can cook, sew by hand or machine, do fancy work, and is an accomplished musician.

Economy in Marriage.

The London Daily Express has been publishing a series of letters received from its subscribers upon the cost of marriage and how to lessen it.

In all of the letters the pervailing idea seems to be that whatever of economy there is achieved, must come from depriving the wife of something that will prove a saving, and generally this is done by regulating her food, either in quantity or quality. For instance one man writes thus:

"Teach your wife to be a vegetarian. She may not like it at first, but it is best so. The man has all of the hard work to do, therefore he needs the beefsteak; the woman has very little to do either with her brain or muscles and can get on quite well upon vegetables and cereals. I had some difficulty in bringing my wife to understand this, but have succeeded in doing so and now she sits contentedly at one end of the table with her lentils, maize or oatmeal while I have my mutton chop and pint of ale at the other end of it. She is getting used to it and makes much less complaint than formerly."

Of course, such a policy would not be supposed to be accepted by any woman without a demur, but we read in another number of the same paper a letter from a lady who shows her sympathy with this man thus:

"When I marry I shall think my life a failure unless I can make some great sacrifice for the man I love. I could live on crusts and he on the fat of the land. I should feel that each time my teeth closed upon the hard, dry bread, I was doing something to make my true love more happy."

While this speaks of a great devotion you will observe that it is all in the future, the lady having, as yet, no practical knowledge on the subject of matrimony.

One writer gives this extremely wise advice to those who would marry:

"I advise the lover to make a few unexpected visits to the girl before breakfast instead of after tea. Then he will see if she is neat and trim. If a woman is careless about her appearance before breakfast, or at the breakfast table, she will undoubtedly make a poor wife."

The most practical man who wrote urges that a man would better marry than undertake to keep servants, as "a wife cannot leave you if things do not go as she likes, and will be more likely to be saving. Also, if she happens to have money, a man can borrow, or use it, which he cannot do with the wages of servant."

RECIPES, OLD AND NEW.

Mrs. Clark Phippen, of New York, sends in answer to the recent inquiry for a recipe, the following, which she states she found in The Blade twenty-eight or twenty-nine years ago. Can any other give such a report of their subscription to the Weekly Blade?

Mince Meat.

Two pounds fresh, lean beef (a piece from the neck, next to the shoulder is best), one pound beef suet, five pounds apples. Chop all fine, removing all shreds from the suet. Add to this three pounds seeded and chopped raisins, two pounds currants, three-fourths pound sliced citron, two tablespoonfuls each of ground cinnamon and mace, one nutmeg, one tablespoonful each of ground cloves, allspice and cinnamon, one tablespoonful salt, two and one-half pounds brown sugar, one quart brown sherry wine, one pint best brandy. Boiled cider may be used in place of the sherry and brandy, with just as good results.

Place all in a porcelain kettle and let it cook slowly for half an hour and place in jars, cover closely and let it stand at least twenty-four hours before using. It will keep for months, growing better all of the time.

Mince Meat, No. 2.

Two pounds lean beef chopped fine with four pounds apples and one pound suet, one and half pounds raisins, two pounds sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of cloves and cinnamon, two large nutmegs, one and a half pints molasses, one pint of cider and salt to season. If brandy is added, it will tend to preserve the mixture and give it a flavor that is liked by many.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

How many of the M. G. R.'s tried the "Personal Responsibility" experiment suggested by Miss Prudence? One at least, of our number has given it serious thought and sends the practical result of her thinking in this very good letter. Are there others who will do as well?

"Coralyn," Wisconsin:—Dear M. G. R. Friends: Do you all remember those words from "Old Bach's" letter: "I have been thinking to-day—and many other days—of the responsibility that rests upon us as M. G. R's."

I, too, have been thinking of this "Personal Responsibility" idea, as Miss Prudence puts it, and remember that the month she suggested for a trial of it is near its end.

This is not the only result of my thinking. I believe I realize as never before, that I have one member's responsibility for the entertainment of our organization.

It has brought to me, and to all of us, much helpful pleasure, and I am sure none of us would wish to have the column given up; we should miss it from the Household page, yet with us rests its success.

I know that to many the years have brought greater cares and less leisure, but, after all, it does not take much time to write a letter if we really wish to do so.

So many of the communications sent in recently have been full of interest. That was a delightful column, for instance, which contained the letters from "The King's Daughter," "Cricket" and "A Carroll County Maiden."

Why need "The Moorland Princess" wait until she becomes "extremely wise" before she again writes to us? "Mother's Crutch," I have read Janice Meredith, but did not like the story very well, and cannot see why the book has gained such popularity.

"Massie," your letter was full of good thoughts.

Why did not "Brother Jonathan" give us his former name, as our "Flossie" did? Do tell us some more "experiences," "New England Girl!" I thoroughly enjoyed the one you gave—or rather I enjoyed your description of it, and how I had to laugh over that "poor, innocent calf."

As I think of the untried, unknown ways of the new year that has just opened, I recall these words, and wish you to share with me the comfort they bring:

"Whether we climb, or whether we plod,
Space for one task the scant years lend;
To choose some path that leads to God,
And keep it to the end."

"Buckeye Schoolma'am," Ohio:—Dear Miss Prudence and fellow M. G. R.'s: I come to express a wish that this New Year may bring to each one of you lasting happiness and good cheer, until the next year comes to continue the wish for another twelve months. I wish also to offer a resolution, viz: That not an issue of The Blade in 1902 shall lack an interesting Merry-Go-Round column, so far as this depends upon our efforts. I am very glad to put you second this unanimously.

Some time ago a suggestion was made by one of our number to the effect that we have birth-day letter parties. I think that would be very nice, and as my birthday anniversary comes January 24th, you might inaugurate the plan by sending (each one of the 1,500 or 2,000 of you) a letter in a stamped envelope to the M. G. R., asking that Miss Prudence will address and forward it to me. I think she will do this much for us, and we shall be very much obliged to her if she will.

Miss Prudence will do as suggested, with the understanding that all letters sent shall be from M. G. R.'s in good standing. No letters from strangers will be forwarded. With the letter send a note to the Chaperone giving your name and address. Do you think this precaution is quite unnecessary? If you know all that Miss Prudence does on the subject, you would not.

Surely the little leaven is working, here is "Missie," Ohio, with her suggestions:

Dear M. G. R.'s, again the spirit moves me to write to you, although I fear you are already tired of seeing "Missie" so often.

Like "Old Bach," I have "been thinking," and the unusual effort led me to wonder how we can best show our appreciation of our "personal responsibility" toward each other and toward those who read our letters in The Blade. We can not tell in what mood these letters may find some girl or boy; they may be just ready to receive an impression that will remain with them, and affect their whole lives. In such case, if our letters should fail to give them something helpful, are we not, in a measure, personally responsible for the failure?

It is a very serious thought to me, and one that ought to make us all remember that our M. G. R. is not merely a place where we can drop in to spend an idle hour each week, but an opportunity for us to really "do all the good we can." I do not mean that we should write only serious and solemn letters, or that they should be entirely devoted to "improvement of our minds," as that expression is generally accepted. I believe there is as much good in, and as much need for, the happy, jolly letters of "New England Girl," as for the most learned thesis ever written, and I know they are pleasanter to read.

Some of our members have given us so much pleasure by their descriptive letters of places of public interest, and of the homes and surroundings so dear to them, that we have not realized, while reading them, that we were being "instructed"—that knowledge came later when we remembered all that was new to us in the letters. The little friendly, personal notes by which we show our appreciation of each other, the stories of our experiences—these are what will make our M. G. R. a weekly Literary and Social club second to none.

To make these letters entirely successful we must write them with an honest desire that they may be the means of giving a pleasure to some one, do this as to other things in our life—how is it "The Kings Daughter," In His Name? Is that the way you express it in your work?

I really did not intend to say so much this time, but it is so hard to find a good place to stop talking when one's heart is so full of a subject.

Banner Puzzler

For December.

W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at New Brighton, Conn., Dec. 8, 1810. He was by trade, a blacksmith, but devotde his leisure to study, especially to mathematics, and languages, having a knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and almost all modern European and Slavonic languages. He was better known to the world as an apostle of peace than as a scholar, and travelled through the United States and a part of Europe preaching the "universal brotherhood." He took a prominent part in the peace congresses at Brussels, Paris, Frankfort, London and Edinburgh, and was an eloquent advocate of an ocean penny postage. In 1846 he started a newspaper devoted to anti-slavery, peace and temperance, and his tracts have been translated into all European languages. For many years he resided in England, and in 1865 was appointed consul at Birmingham. He died March 6, 1879.

L. U. C.

2.—DIAMOND COMBINATION.

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      O X O O
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1.—A consonant.
2.—A high elevation.
3.—Transparent; distinct.
4.—The Mohammedan Bible.
5.—(Given below.)
6.—A rampart.
7.—To take apart, or untwist.
8.—The egg of a small insect.
9.—A consonant.

Centrals down and across give the name of one of the Cademites.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.

A buys a bill of goods for $100.00, and sells them to B, gaining a certain rate per cent. B in turn sells them to C for $432.00, gaining the same rate per cent as A. What did B pay for the goods, and what was the rate per cent gain?

NEBRASKA Mc.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters. My 4-16-7-1-21 signifies vapid, or worn out; my 20-11-17-2 the arched roof of any building; my 9-15-8 is a raised platform; my 10-5-12-18-14 a mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter; my 6-18-13-9 is to dispatch. My whole is a wise old proverb.

ANNIE DYNE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us where the keys of the Bastile are at present?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Wings are for angels, but feet for men;
We may borrow the wings to find the way;
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire, and pray;
But our feet must rise or we fall again."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 9.

1.—Henry Laurens.
2.—Words forming diamond: S. Ate, Epeus, Leander, Fates, Nox R. Centrals down, Stentor.
3.—"A fool who will be fooled by a fool, is the foolishest kind of a fool."
4.—He sold 20 geese and 20 turkeys.
5.—President John Tyler had fourteen children.
6.—John G. Saxe wrote:
"There's a game much in fashion, I think
It's called euchre,
(Tho' I never played it for pleasure or lucre.)
In which, when the cards are in certain condition,
The players all seem to have changed their position;
And one of them says, in a confident tone:
'I think I may venture to go it alone.'"

Chat.

Three "old" and three "new" pupils answered to roll-call this morning.

They were: Kansas Boy, W. P. E., Marley Cranford, S. B. Tripp, Geo. E. Sprinkle and J. M. Stutler.

The latter sends his solution to the problem of Dec. 5th, claiming it is better than the one previously given. It is: 1 A. min. 5 rods, plus 24 16 sq. rds., equals 24 16 sq. rds., 21 24 divided by 3.1416 equals 100, the sq. rs. of 100 is 10 equals the radius of the large circle, 10 rds. or 165 ft. equals the length of the cone, if it were a complete cone, because it would come to a point at the top. The circle enclosed when rolled upon a smooth, horizontal plane, hence in 5 ft. the length of frustum, the diameter would decrease 5-16 of 5 ft. 10.92 ins. which is 10.24 in. plus 1 ft. 10.92 in. equals 42.92 ins. minus 39.84 equals 3 2256 ins. or 1 ft. 10.2256 ins., the diameter of the small end.

The Schoolmistress is slow to "nip in the bud" such promising plants as you are, Mr. Stutler. Come again.

"Cactus Boy," you had a perfect lesson.

Marley Cranford, it is a wonder you [illegible] the story of your triumph over that tangle of cords and corners.

Geo. E. Sprinkle, thank you for the new problem. Come as often as you can.

S. B. Tripp, trip in again soon, cannot you?

THREE LITTLE KITTENS.

Three little kittens, so downy and soft,
Were cuddled up by the fire,
And two little children were sleeping aloft,
As cosy as heart could desire;
Dreaming of something ever so nice,
Dolls and sugar-plums, rats and mice.

The night wore on, and the mistress said,
"I'm sleepy, I must confess,
And as kitties and babies are safe in bed,
I'll go to bed, too, I guess."
She went upstairs, just a story higher,
While the kitten slept by the kitchen fire.

"What noise can that be?" the mistress said,
"Meow! meow!" "I'm afraid
A poor little kitty-cat's fallen out of bed!
The nice little nest I made!"
"Meow! meow!" "Dear me! dear me!
I wonder what can the matter be?"

The mistress paused on an upper stair,
For what did she see below?
But three little kittens with frightened air,
Standing up in a row!
With six little paws on the step above,
And no mother cat to caress or love!

Through the kitchen door came a cloud of smoke,
The mistress, in great alarm,
To a sense of danger straightway awoke;
Her babies might come to harm
On the kitchen hearth, to her great amaze,
Was a basket of shavings beginning to blaze.

The three little kittens were hugged and kissed,
And promised many a mouse;
While their names were put upon honor's list,
For hadn't they saved a house?
And two little children were gathered tight
To a mother's heart ere she slept that night.

—Home and School Visitor.

People and Events in Literature.

Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam has come very quietly and definitely into popular favor within the last two years, her work possessing an individuality that has made her a marked figure in the literary guild. Humor, a keen perception of character—especially that of children and women—with an occasional emotional touch are within Miss Daskam's power, and have been given their best expression in Fables for the Fair, The Imp and the Angel, and a beautiful poem entitled Motherhood.

Miss Daskam has never suffered from lack of appreciation. From the first her manuscripts have been accepted by the publishers, and in commenting on her good fortune Miss Daskam is quoted as saying:

"Perhaps if my work had had the honor of being refused by eight publishers it might have run into the three hundred thousand stage subsequently, but as it was promptly and uneventfully accepted, I have no hope of its ever making much splash, not being great enough to be misunderstood."

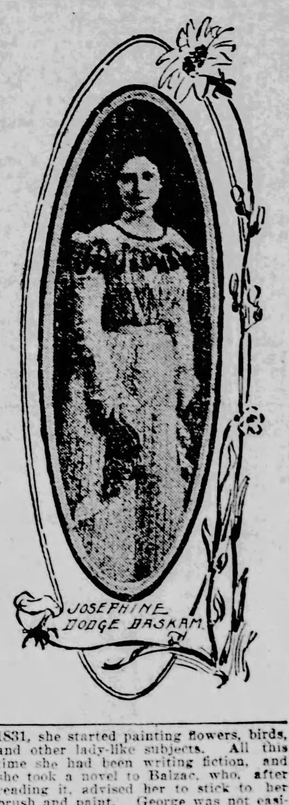
In the fact that she has never written a historical novel Miss Daskam finds her own chief title to fame. Of this circumstance she says:

"Being the one young American writer who hasn't written the American success of the season seems to me to carry a certain eventful prestige."

Miss Daskam will soon publish a new volume of short stories through McClure, Phillips and Company.

Miss Florence Wilkinson is another young woman whose work is meeting with deserved recognition. Her novel, The Strength of the Hills, is one of the strongest in the Harper series of twelve American novels. It is a story

FLORENCE WILKINSON.



JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

in the London Morning Post. Her first efforts were in decorating wooden snuff boxes and cases, but, going to Paris in 1831, she started painting flowers, birds, and other lady-like subjects. All this time she had been writing fiction, and she took a novel to Balzac, who, after reading it, advised her to stick to her brush and paint. George was not easily discouraged however, and she showed her manuscript to Delatouche, who liked the story so much that he gave her a post on the Figaro, where her literary efforts first appeared.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is writing a new novel which will run serially in Harper's Magazine. Eleanor, which ran as a serial in that periodical, is the most popular book Mrs. Ward has written since Robert Elsmere.

After many premature announcements, the recent newspaper report that Miss Mary E. Wilkins had been married to Dr. Charles Freeman, of Metuchen, New Jersey, was true for the once. The same report has been promulgated often before, but it has never been true until on New Year's Day.

Marie Corelli, the irrepressible, has just begun a suit for libel against an English newspaper.

"George Sand, the novelist, began life as an artist. Her success was not remarkable, yet collectors to-day will give more for her trifles than for the creations of master painters," says a writer

THE LONGEST WAY 'ROUND

A School Story for Girls, Containing, Withal, an Unobtrusive Little Moral for Parents.

(Eugene Wood in The Home Magazine.)

"Say, Helen, if it's a nice day Saturday, let's go for a spin out on the Merrick road, down to Valley Stream and back," said Kenneth Williams to his sister, one evening at dinner.

"I can't spare the time," answered Helen a little fretfully.

"Why, there's no school at Miss Squire's on Saturday, is there?"

"No, but I've got to get out my lessons for Monday and review the week's work."

"Oh, let that go for once. Oh, come on." Helen shook her head. "I think you might. You haven't been out all winter. What's the use of our having a tandem if you don't ride?"

Helen looked very severe, and went on eating. A careful observer might have noted that she fastidiously cut off every particle of fat from her meat and pushed it as far from her as she could. Wiser parents would have taken alarm, for she was not used to doing so.

"Why can't you come?" persisted Kenneth. "I can't get any of the fellows to ride on the girl's part of the tandem and —and—I don't like asking girls."

Still Helen made no answer, nettling Kenneth to the point of exasperation by her superior air.

"Don't you make your sister so?" reproved Mrs. Williams. "She's working for the gold medal."

Kenneth said "Huh!" as contemptuously as he knew how. He was a red-cheeked and beefy boy, satisfied if he did not "flunk" outright in his recitations at the "Poly," but for all that, a boy that knew how to observe and to digest all that he observed when it came to the study of things, and not books. Helen was a bookworm, and very proud the Williamses were of her.

"How's the medal coming on, anyhow?" asked her father.

"It's between Amy Rice and me now, surer than ever, so all the girls say," answered Helen. "I think she recited a little better than I in Political Economy to-day, but I did better than she in Geometry. When she went to the board she was awfully long making her diagram, and finally she went over and got a rubber where Clara Newcomb was, and I think Clara told her. I think she did. She stood there quite a good while."

"You and Amy are just as good friends as ever, aren't you?" asked her mother.

"Oh, yes; I suppose so," Helen replied dubiously. "She's getting dreadfully suspicious, though. She told one of the girls she believed I cribbed at examination. She said she saw something on my cuff that looked like a diagram. It was only—Kenneth! Will you stop scraping your knife. It just goes right through me. Mamma, have Ellen make me a pot of strong tea about ten o'clock and bring it to me. I want to stay up late to-night and study."

"That's the way to get ahead" cried her father admiringly. "Die at it and never give up. My old professor of philosophy used to say: 'Have no mercy on your body. Make it obey your mind.' I wish Kenneth had half your application. I tell you what. You get the gold medal away from that Rice girl and I'll give you the finest gold watch I can find. Now then, see what you can do."

After Kenneth and Helen had gone to their studies, Helen with eagerness, Kenneth with much urging, Mrs. Williams said to her husband: "I don't know but somehow I don't exactly approve of your putting extra pressure on Helen to get that medal."

"Oh, the honor of getting it will be enough in itself, I suppose, but I thought maybe the gold watch would be an additional spur."

"When a horse is going as fast as he possibly can, what's the good of spurring him?"

"Why, to win the race, of course," smiled Mr. Williams.

"I wish it wasn't so much of a race between Helen and Amy. They've always been such friends and—I don't know that I approve of contests anyhow."

"Why, mother," said Mr. Williams, somewhat condescendingly knocking off the ashes of his after-dinner cigar with his little finger as he spoke, "contests and competition have made this world progress as it has. Look at the business world. There's competition everywhere of the intensest kind and that's what keeps us all up to concert-pitch. If I were to begin and take it easy, sort of jog along, up would come some other fellow and the first thing I'd know he'd have all my trade away. No, sir; you've got to put in your best licks all the time and every day. It's a law of nature."

"Well!" Mrs. Williams was outtalked, but not convinced. "I don't believe it's good for Helen."

"Oh, pshaw! Big, strong, hearty girl like her! It'll do her good. Besides the long vacation will be here in a couple of months and she can take a good long rest."

Kenneth and Helen had been famous playmates all their lives till this spring, but now they did not get along well together at all. It wasn't the fault of Kenneth, for he was always teasing her to go out riding with him or to play tennis, but she never could spare the time. "She was always poking around with her nose in a book," he told her. She never gave her father any music in the evenings now, she "couldn't spare the time" from her studies to practice and if Kenneth sat down to the piano and tried to bang out the latest "coon song" she called down for him to stop, it made her nervous.

Of course, one must not expect a boy and girl of the bobble-de-hoy age to pass the time like cooing doves and never have a tiff, but there seemed a little more than common this year. Helen was constantly nagging at Kenneth about his grammar and his pronunciation, his loud voice and his table manners. Naturally he returned the compliment when he could. She did not always confine her criticisms to her brother. She was getting to be what Kenneth called "a regular fussee." Once she corrected her father and told him it was "raws" and not "vase." Kenneth broke in with his exasperating laugh and mocked her: "A-ah! Yaw! Drah me! How very English, to a shah!"

In a sudden transport of fury, utterly unable to control herself, Helen threw her glass of water at her brother. He was amazed and began wiping up the water with his table napkin. Her father spoke sternly: "Helen! What ails you? Leave the table! This instant! Why, I'm ashamed of you."

The mother comprehended and took the trembling girl into her arms and led her to her room. There the over-wrought nerves gave way and she cried and cried, sobbing hysterically, while her mother soothed her and had almost succeeded in getting her to consent to go to bed early, when all of a sudden Helen started up, crying: "No, no. I can't think of it. There's all that psychology to get out, six pages of it. No. I can't let Amy Rice get ahead of me."

To be Continued.

Does Not Disappoint

The New Discovery for Catarrh Seems to Possess Remarkable Merit.

A new catarrh cure has recently appeared which so far as tested has been remarkably successful in curing all forms

of catarrh, whether in the head, throat, bronchial tubes, or in stomach and liver.

The remedy is in tablet form, pleasant and convenient to take and no special secrecy is maintained as to what it contains, the tablet being a scientific combination of Blood root, Red gum and similar valuable and harmless antiseptics.

The safe and effective catarrh cure may be found at any drug store under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Whether the catarrh is located in the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, or stomach, the tablets seem to act with equal success, removing the stuffy feeling in head and nose, clearing the mucous membrane of throat and trachea from catarrhal secretions, which cause the tickling, coughing, hawking and gagging so annoying to every catarrh sufferer.

Nasal catarrh generally leads to ulceration, in some cases to such an extent as to destroy the nose entirely and in many old cases of catarrh the bones of the head become diseased. Nasal catarrh gradually extends to the throat and bronchial tubes and very often to the stomach, causing that very obstinate trouble, catarrh of the stomach.

Catarrh is a systemic poison, inherent in the blood, and local washes, douches, salves, inhalers and sprays can have no effect on the real cause of the disease. An internal remedy which acts upon the blood is the only rational treatment and Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is the safest of all internal remedies, as well as the most convenient and satisfactory from a medical standpoint.

Dr. Eaton recently stated that he had successfully used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in old chronic cases, even where ulceration had extended so far as to destroy the septum of the nose. He says: "I am pleasantly surprised almost every day by the excellent results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. It is remarkable how effectually they remove the excessive secretion and bring about a healthy condition of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and stomach."

All druggists sell complete treatment of the Tablets at 50 cents and a little book giving the symptoms and causes of the various forms of catarrh, will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

PAN-AM. CONGRESS

Plan of Adherence to the Hague Convention Introduced.

Mexico City, Jan. 16.—The plan for the adherence of the nations represented at the Pan-American congress to The Hague convention was introduced by the Chilean delegation yesterday, after a statement tending to show the advantages of The Hague convention and the impracticability of compulsory arbitration. The plan for the adherence of the nations of America to The Hague convention is as follows:

"The states represented at the second International American conference, resolve:

"First—To adhere to the conventions signed at The Hague by the powers represented at the international conference; (a) for the peaceful adjustment of international difference; (b) for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Genoa convention of August 22, 1864; (c) with respect to the laws and usages of land war.

"Second—To confer, in order to attain that end upon the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, signatory governments to said conventions, authority to take the necessary steps to establish (or secure) the adherence of non-signatory powers."

The following is the official plan of acceptance of The Hague conference convention signed by the delegates to the Pan-American conference, with the exception of Chile, who, it is claimed, for purposes of obstruction presented an independent plan, and Ecuador, who has sided with Chile throughout the conference:

Article 1. The American republics represented at the international conference at Mexico and which were not parties to the three conventions signed at The Hague on July 29, 1899, recognize the principles set forth in these conventions as part of the public international law of the Americas.

Article 2. The acceptance of the conventions, which are open when once ratified by the several governments, shall be communicated by these governments through diplomatic channels to the government of the Netherlands.

Article 3. As it is anxiously expedient that the controversies which it may be agreed to submit to arbitration should be confined to the confirmation of a tribunal of so high a character as is the permanent arbitration court of The Hague and also that the American nations which did not sign the convention which created so beneficient an institution may be able to have recourse to it by virtue of a recognized and accepted right and taking moreover into consideration the offices tendered by the government of the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, the conference bestows on said government the mission of negotiating with other powers who signed the convention for the pacific adjustment of international differences to the end that the nations of America which did not sign the convention may now become parties thereto.

On an additional article the signatory nations empower the Mexican government in the interval between the present and the next Pan-American conference to communicate with others governments of America with a view to ascertaining the practicability of concluding a still more comprehensive plan of arbitration. If these steps are successful a further treaty will be concluded between two or more of the nations in question and in any event Mexico will report at the next conference as to the success of her efforts in this direction.

COLONIZATION PLAN.

Mexico City, Jan. 15.—A French company has bought a large tract of land on the Papalopan river in the state of Vera Cruz, and will sell ranches to native and foreign settlers. The company will aid colonists in furnishing them implements and machinery. Coffee, vanilla and tobacco will be cultivated. American capitalists are also negotiating for a large tract of land in Vera Cruz and Tobasco for rubber culture.

Boiler Exploded.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 18.—The boiler of a Rock Island passenger locomotive exploded near Victor, Iowa, early today. The engineer and fireman were both killed, while the brakeman and two porters were seriously injured. The Pullman car was thrown from the track and rolled down the embankment. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

GEN. BELL

Determined to End the War in Batangas Province.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Having failed, after two years' strife in subduing the insurrection in Batangas province, which lies just south of Manila, and having satisfied himself that lenient treatment of the insurgents is productive of no good results, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the military commander in that province, has determined on the enforcement of the war in the most vigorous and determined fashion, involving reconcentration in a modified form, the application of martial law in all directions, and the unsparing pursuit and punishment of the natives who act as spies and traitors to the United States.

All this appears from a long report to the war department just published. The reconcentration order is dated at Bantangas, December 28 last. In substance it provides for the establishment of a zone around the garrisons into which the friendly inhabitants are to be required to come under penalty of confiscation and destruction of their property. This is said to be necessary to prevent the collection of forced contributions from the inhabitants by the insurgents. The military officers are allowed to fix the price of necessaries of life and it is promised that the people may return as soon as peaceful conditions are established.

This order is followed by a long circular by Gen. Bell to his station commanders, commenting on existing conditions and giving them advice how to proceed.

It begins with the statement that he shares in the general conviction that the insurrection continues because the greater part of the people, especially the wealthier ones, do not really want peace. He says it is regretable that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, but the greatest good to the greatest number can be best brought about by putting a prompt end to the insurrection. Therefore he directs the application of general order 100, in force during the civil war in the United States, which practically regards an insurgent as a guerilla, and outside the pale of civilized warfare and subject to the death penalty wherever such insurgent does not engage continuously in the war and observe all the rules of war. However, it is provided that there shall be no executions without the approval of a superior officer. Commanding officers are specially enjoined to encourage young officers in hunting down the insurgents, and it is pointed out that there is no just cause for exceptional caution or apprehension in attacking insurgent bodies wherever found.

At any rate, under existing conditions, legitimate chances should be accepted, says General Bell, as excessive caution will do the army incalculable harm. The best defense against the insurgents, he says, is to assume a vigorous offensive at once; to retire in the presence of the enemy is hazardous and discouraging. A special injunction is laid on the commanders down through the loyal spies, sympathizers with and contributors to the rebellion, many of whom will be found among municipal officers. Gen. Bell says that Malvar and other insurgent leaders have dictated election of all town officials in Bantangas and La Guna and these town councils meet and pass resolutions denouncing the insurrection, while secretly informing the insurgents that this is done under compulsion and supplying them with information. Therefore Gen. Bell declares that neutrality should not be tolerated, every inhabitant should be either an active friend or be classed as an enemy, and acts, not words, must be made the test. Chief and most important among the class of disloyal persons he says are the native priests. Gen. Bell declares it is practicielly certain that every one in Bantangas and La Guna provinces is a secret enemy of the government and in active sympathy with the insurgents. He orders that they be given no exemption whatever, but be brought to trial whenever sufficient evidence is obainable, and adds that in case of well founded suspicion they should be arrested to stop their further activity. It is frequently impossible, he says, to obtain evidence against influential persons as long as they are at liberty, but once confined evidence is easily obtained.

Gen. Bell declares that the apprehension and punishment of one individual official, wealthy man or priest is of greater importance than the punishment of a hundred ignorant persons. The wealthy and influential, he says, are those against whom the most energetic efforts should be directed.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate committee on Philippines has agreed to report the house Philippine tariff bill with amendments.

The report was ordered by a strict party vote. The bill was amended as heretofore agreed upon, being a reduction of 25 per cent on goods coming from the Philippines to the United States, with an additional reduction of the export tax charged in the Philippines on products sent out of the Islands to the United States.

The Democrats presented a substitute which will be reported to the senate. It provides that there shall be temporary free trade between the United States and the islands; that the United States shall continue to occupy and govern the islands until a stable government has been established, when the President shall direct the withdrawal from the islands, the United States to retain such military and naval stations as are deemed necessary. The Philippines are declared to be foreign territory by the minority bill from the passage of the act.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day Mr. Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the committee on Philippines, reported the House bill temporarily to provide revenues for the Philippine islands. He gave notice that at 2 o'clock to-morrow he would call up the bill and make a brief statement concerning the measure.

INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

Manila, Jan. 15.—The full surrender of the forces of Colonel Marisigan, who, with Major Cabrera and a renegade priest named Castillo, gave themselves up unconditionally, January 10, to General Bell, who is conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Bantangas province, occurred yesterday at Taal. The insurgents created a surprise by bringing in 60 more rifles than the authorities thought Marisigan could command in the district of Toael, which he controlled. The Filipinos who surrendered included three colonels, one major, five captains and twelve lieutenants. They gave up 219 rifles and one cannon. All the insurgents who surrendered did so unconditionally.

SAILED FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 16.—A force of 100 marines sailed for Manila to-day to relieve those whose terms of service in the far east have expired. The draft of 100 men is accompanied by Lieutenants O. H. Rask and J. S. Turrill, of the New York navy yard; Capt. E. K. Cole, of the Puget Sound station; Lieutenant H. C. Reisinger, of the Mare Island navy yard; Lieutenant J. W. Wadleigh, of the Boston navy yard, and Lieutenant R. W. Dikeman, of the Portsmouth navy yard.

PRINCE HENRY.

Imperial Yacht, Hohenzollern, Sailed on Saturday Last.

Kiel, Jan. 16.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which is to sail for the United States on Saturday, is completing her preparations for the trans-Atlantic trip. She went out to the Outer Fjord, yesterday, to test her boilers and adjust her compasses.

Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, attended by Adjutants Von Schwindt and Von Egidy and several naval officers of high rank, was present at a dinner last evening, on board the Hohenzollern, to bid farewell to Admiral Count Von Baudissin, the commander of the yacht, and his staff.

Prince Henry and his court marshal left Kiel to-day for Berlin.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia arrived here to-day from Kiel. He will remain ten days in Berlin.

The details regarding Prince Henry's landing in the United States and his movements thereafter are entirely in the hands of Secretary Hay and Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington.

New York, Jan. 16.—His Majesty, the German emperor, has decided that the schooner yacht building at Shooter's Island, in this harbor, shall be named the Meteor, and Capt. Hubert von Rebeur,the naval attache at Washington, has so advised Messrs. Carr, Smith and Barber, of this city, the designers of the vessel. Under the direction of Mr. Theodore E. Ferris, superintendent of construction at Shooter's Island, the plating of the Meteor is being hurried with all speed consistent with the best of workmanship. If nothing happens, the yacht will be ready to be placed in the water on February 20, almost a week before the launching date now talked of, which is February 26.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—The secretary of the imperial admiralty, Admiral Von Tirpitz, and the chief of Emperor William's personal military staff, Gen. Von Plessen, are to accompany Prince Henry of Prussia on the latter's visit to the United States. The other members of the prince's suite, besides Vice Admiral Baron Von Seickendorf and Adjutants Von Schwin and Von Egidy, whose names have adready been announced, will be Capt. Von Trotha, the emperor's aide-de-camp; Commander Von Grumme, who is also aide-de-camp of the emperor, and Staff Surgeon Reich. His majesty definitely made these selections, after conferences to-day, in which Admiral Von Sieckendorf took part, at the Old Schloss.

Admiral Von Sieckendorf, in giving the correspondent of the Associated Press these names, said:

"The emperor, personally, is making all the arrangements that can be made on this side. The details as to how Prince Henry shall spend his time in the United States are left to Secretary Hay and Mr. Von Holleben, but our general idea of the dates is this: We arrive, on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, February 22, at New York. Prince Henry will go on board the Hohenzollern, and will stay there until the launching of the emperor's new yacht, which, we think, will probably be February 24. We go to Washington to see the President, and perhaps will stay there several days. Then we make the most of the next few days in seeing other cities, returning to New York for two more days before we sail for home, on the Deutschland, March 8. This general design, you see, fills up about four weeks—one week in going each way, and a fortnight in the United States."

Regret was expressed at the fact that the emperor could not visit the United States.

"He would like to," said Admiral Von Sieckendorf, "but we cannot spare him for so long a journey now."

Kiel, Jan. 17.—The Hohenzollern crew, numbering 311 men, are now all on board that vessel. To-day will be spent in stowing extra coal. The departure of the yacht is fixed for Sunday at the latest but she will put to sea on Saturday if the ice threatens to close the canal.

Washington, Jan. 17.—William Wallace Downey, a member of the firm building Emperor William's yacht, called at the White House to-day, and, after discussing with President Roosevelt the details of the approaching launch, went to the State department and talked over details of the program with Assistant Secretary Hill, Admiral Evans and Admiral Crowninshield. It was decided that the launch shall occur at 10:30 a. m., February 25. The President expressed the most lively satisfaction at the decision of the German emperor to send his brother, Prince Henry, as his personal representative, at the ceremony, and has entered with great interest into the details of the arrangements for the reception of the prince and for the launch.

Two plans are under consideration for the transportation of the presidential party to Shooter's Island, where the yacht is building. One is to have the President meet Prince Henry at the Battery in New York, where the party will board a United States government vessel and proceed down the bay to the island, nine miles distant. Another is to have the President's car go over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as far as Newark Bay, where it will be switched on to the long trestle and the party embarked on one of the shipbuilding firm's boats. The shipyard is only three-quarters of a mile distant from this trestle.

Rear Admiral Evans has been designated as a special attendant upon the prince, beside being in charge of the naval demonstration. He has arranged to have the escorting squadron under his command meet the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz at Tompkinsville, at which point the prince will be transferred to the Hohenzollern and the naval procession will steam up the bay.

HAWAIIAN NEWS.

Honolulu, Jan. 10.—Via San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The British sloop of war Condor, long overdue from Victoria, has not yet arrived at this port.

Active work has been begun on the Kona Kau railroad, which is to start from Kailua, on the Kona coast of Hawaii, and run across the western and thence the southern coast of that island.

A formation that is called a new island, has been observed of late between Koko Head and Diamond Head on the southern coast of this island. The head of Niu Stream, where detritus has washed into the sea until the deposits have piled up to the surface. Tides running between separate the formation from the land, but palm trees and others washed down by the floods, are taking root, and a small isle is forming.

The leak in the ship Benjamin Sewell has been located by divers. It will not necessitate the discharge of much of her cargo. Her master expects to start again for Freemantle within a few days.

The leak in the bark Hesper has also been located, and can be repaired.

ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

Colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 16.—Dr. A. J. Hazlett, member appointed by McKinley to investigate moral conditions in the Philippines, who has just arrived from Manila, said in an interview today:

"I went there an anti-expansionist and came back firmly believing that we should hold the islands and do what we can for them."

Dr. Hazlett made an exhaustive study of the morality question, and concluded that the morals of the country are much better than is generally believed. The American government, he says, is doing everything in its power to suppress vice and bring about a high moral standard, and he thinks it is succeeding. He says there will be antipathy for Americans for at least two generations.

BOER WAR.

BOTHA REFUSED.

London, Jan. 17.—A blue book, issued this morning on the subject of the concentration camps in South Africa, contains further detailed explanations from Lord Milner, the British high commissioner, and Lord Kitchener, as to the causes of the excessive death rates in the camps, and refutations of the charges of cruelty.

Lord Kitchener emphatically denies Commandant Schalk-Burger's allegations of forcible removal and exposure of pregnant women and of rough and cruel treatment of women and children, and says:

"I offered Botha to leave families and relatives of fighting burghers in undisturbed possession of their farms if Botha would agree to spare the farms of the families of surrendered burghers. Both emphatically refused, saying:

"'I am entitled to force every man to join, and if they do not join to confiscate their property and leave their families on the veldt.'"

THE BOER WAR.

London, Jan. 15.—King Edward has given the royal endorsement to the belief current among the public that an early declaration of peace in South Africa may be anticipated.

"The war might be regarded as approaching its conclusion," were the words used by his majesty to-day, in addressing the officers of the guards, after reviewing a draft of 1,200 of the Grenadiers, Coldstreams and Scots Guards, who start for South Africa tomorrow.

The king's speech, otherwise, was not important. His majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Roberts, surrounded by brilliant staffs. A large gathering of privileged guests viewed the function.

NO PEACE YET.

London, Jan. 20.—The colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the house of commons this afternoon, said there was no foundation for the reports that overtures for peace in South Africa had been made by the Boer envoys.

MEAT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Jan. 17.—Cecil Rhodes has secured contracts amounting to several millions pounds sterling, for supplying South Africa, especially the British troops, with fresh meat, which will be taken to South Africa in refrigerator vessels.

More Boer Prisoners.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 17.—The British transport Montrose has arrived here from Cape Town with another detachment of Boer prisoners.

THE RICE MURDER.

New York, Jan. 20.—Albert T. Patrick was called to trial to-day, before Recorder Goff, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Wm. Marsh Rice, who died in this city, September 23, 1900. Rice was a millionaire.

Rice lived in an apartment house with a valet-Secretary Charles F. Jones. After his death Patrick took charge of the funeral arrangements and notified Rice's relatives, in distant parts of the country. Before the funeral, several checks signed with Mr. Rice's name were presented at the private bank of S. W. Swenson & Son for certification. All were made payable to Patrick's order. One check had Patrick's first name spelled Alert for Albert and an investigation showed that Mr. Rice was dead when the check was presented to the bank. Payment on this check was refused. Patrick then produced a will, signed Wm. Marsh Rice, under which almost the entire estate was bequeathed to Patrick. An earlier will, dated September 26, 1896, left the greater part of the estate to the Rice institute at Houston, Tex., and other charitable establishments. Morris Myer and David Short, who witnessed what came to be known as the Patrick will, were indicted for forgery. Jones, the valet, was also arrested. He made a statement to the effect that Patrick had killed Rice by administering chloroform, and Patrick was thereupon held for trial on the charge of murder.

A special panel of 200 talesmen was summoned. Assistant District Attorney Osborn and Francis P. Garvan were in charge of the prosecution and Patrick's defense was in the hands of F. B. House and Robert M. Moore. When the case was called it was announced that the hearing of the evidence would require at least a month of the court's time.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Newport, N. H., Jan. 15.—George H. Briggs, an elderly prosperous farmer of Langdon, was placed on trial yesterday, charged with the murder of Mrs. Florence Jones, a neighbor.

Two witnesses were children of the murdered woman. Cleveland Jones, 16 years old, said that on November 2, while in a field driving some stray cattle, Briggs, who was also there, accused him of frightening the cattle. They called each other names, and Briggs threatened to shoot the whole Jones family. Later, Briggs appeared at the Jones home with a revolver. When Mrs. Jones went to the door, Briggs shot her, following her into the kitchen, where he fired two more shots at the prostrate woman. The witness said he grabbed Briggs by the legs to protect his mother, and Briggs shot at him, but the bullet went between his fingers.

Annie Jones, aged 14, corroborated her brother's testimony.

The other children of the family ran into the cellar when Briggs began firing, so none were hurt. The trial will last some days.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—The dispatch from Washington quoting President Francis as intimating that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, scheduled for 1903, might not be held until 1904, was a great surprise at World's Fair headquarters here.

Vice President Co.win H. Spencer, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, when shown the dispatch, said:

"I have received a dispatch from President Francis saying: 'I have not talked of postponement nor admitted it at all.'"

WON AT THE ALTAR.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Three years ago young Robert Mason, of Woodhill, kissed his sweetheart, Agnes Shepard, good-bye, and with his regiment started for the Philippines. He took part in a number of engagements and scouting expeditions that caused delay in receiving his letters from home. Saturday night his term of enlistment having expired, he suddenly turned up in Woodhill just in time to find his sweetheart marrying a rival. Rushing up the church aisle, the ex-soldier, in his well-worn uniform, drew a pistol, and putting his rival to flight, wedded his old sweetheart, who had thought him dead.

FAVOR RECIPROCITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17.—The western retail implement and vehicle convention yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"We heartily indorse the movement for reciprocity and urge the senators from the west to vote for the confirmation of the French reciprocity treaty now pending before the United States senate, believing that action for the best interest of farmers, dealers and manufacturers."

The convention, which adjourned yesterday, was attended by 3,000 dealers and their friends.

STEAMER BAN RICH

Great Britain Disclaims That She is a British Vessel.

New York, Jan. 17.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Herald, Venezuela has sent the following cablegram to the British government:

"Caracas, Jan. 9, 1902.—Minister of State, London: The English steamship Ban Righ, armed for war, is inimical to Venezuela. (Signed.)

"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The British foreign office has not replied to this note.

Officers of the British warship now at La Guayira, the seaport of Caracas, consider that the Ban Righ, which is now called the Libertador by the Venezuelan insurgents, is a smuggling and revolutionary vessel, and they will not interfere with her movements because she has not committed any piratical act up to the present time against foreign interests, says the Herald's Washington representative. The craft, they say cannot be considered as an enemy to the human race.

VENEZUELAN MATTERS.

New York, Jan. 18.—According to the latest advices from Venezula the revolutionary force under Gen. Codeno has twice defeated government troops in the state of Carabobo, cables the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald.

A new insurrection has been started near Carupano under the leadership of Gen. Vasquez.

Generals Batalla and Loreto Lima have taken up arms against Castro in the state of Zamora.

The Venezuelan revolutionary steamship Libertador, formerly the Ban Righ, has made two successful landings of arms and ammunition and is moving around the coast of Venezuela without being molested. It is said that she steamed close to Puerto Cabello in full view of a government gunboat, which remained inactive.

It is reported that the revolutionary troops under Gen. Duteharne, have been defeated by a government force.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Jan. 20, (via Haytien cable.)—Venezuelan advices received here to-day say the government forces had the best of the fighting at Maracaibo on Saturday last, although Colonel Peralte, Colonel Fuenmayer and 50 men were seriously wounded. The government troops, these advices add, are pursuing the revolutionists.

Other advices say the revolutionists are slowly gaining ground in the state of Lara.

The whereabouts of the steamer Libertador is still unknown.

The revolutionists at Barcelona and Cumana say they cannot understand General Matos' plans. For a fortnight past 2,500 men at or in the vicinity of those towns have been awaiting arms and ammunition in order to take the field against President Castro's forces.

The financial situation in Venezuela is pronounced to be hopeless.

The reply of the Venezuelan government to the request of the German government for a settlement of the claims of the German citizens arising from the late revolutions will be submitted to the next congress of Venezuela, which will meet in February.

RAKOWSKI'S SENTENCE.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 18.—A special to the Oregonian from Astoria, Ore., says:

Frank Rakowski, a soldier in the United States army, was to-day degraded at Fort Canby and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the military prison on Alcatraz Island, California. Rakowski had threatened to assassinate President Roosevelt. Rakowski was a member of Capt. Cook's company stationed at Fort Stevens. He was on detached duty at Fort Columbia, Wash., when he voiced the anarchist sentiment, and after arrest by the civil authorities was turned over to the military officials at Fort Canby. He was tried before a general court martial.

A few days before Christmas, Rakowski became intoxicated at Chinook, and while in a saloon there made the following statement.

"President McKinley got what he deserved. My time of enlistment in the army will soon expire and when it does, I'll see that President Roosevelt gets the same dose that Czolgosz gave McKinley."

Rakowski's sentence is dishonorable discharge. He was sentenced for a period of ten years.

Capt. Cook states that he knew little of Rakowski, except that he formerly resided on Milwaukee avenue, Chicago.

"The man seemed to be a quiet fellow," said Capt. Cook, "and prior to the time of his anarchistic utterance at Chinook, never gave any trouble. He was drunk when he threatened the life of the President."

Portland, Ore., Jan. 18.—Frank Rakowski, the degraded soldier who threatened the life of President Roosevelt, passed through this city last night, under guard on his way to California, to serve his sentence of ten years on Alcatraz Island.

THE SPANISH MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Merchants of Chicago are being invited to enter the markets of Spain with their products. Negotiations are now going on between several Chicago packing houses and Senor Bartolome Ortoll, a representative of one of the best known commercial companies of Spain, Alemany & Company, of Barcelona, for the establishment of agencies in that kingdom. Wholesale dealers in dry goods and street lighting concerns are also being consulted about competing for business in Barcelona and elsewhere.

Senor Ortoll will go from here to Washington, to consult with the Spanish ambassador about a proposed new Spanish treaty.

PRAIRIE FIRE.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 20.—A special from Great Falls says that extensive prairie fires are reported on the other side of the international boundary, extending for a distance of from ten miles to twenty miles west of Sweet Grass Hills. Practically all the range between Milk river and Loth Bridge has been swept by the flames. Many hundred tons of hay have already been destroyed. The fire extended to the valuable sheep ranches in th Sweet Grass Hills, and owners of flocks in that vicinity are confronted by the serious necessity of securing new winter ranges.

AFTER SMUGGLERS.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 20.—The United States revenue cutter Bear is in the harbor, having come from San Diego, under orders from Washington, to investigate the alleged smuggling of Chinese and opium into the country at this port. The cutter has visited several islands in the Santa Barbara channel and, according to one of the officers, evidence that smuggling has been carried on within the past few months was found on Santa Cruz and one of the other islands of the group.

Founding of Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 20.—The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Louis de La Mobile, in the year 1702, the first prominent colony of the French in Louisiana, will be observed in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

BLOODY MISTAKE.

Body of Colombia Troops Mistaken for a Rebel Force.

New York, Jan. 16.—News of a serious mistake in which a force of government troops fought another body of government soldiers, thinking that it was composed of Colombian revolutionists, has been brought to Colon, Colombia, by the Colombian warship Gen. Pinzon, cables the correspondent of the Herald at that place.

The mistake happened in the vicinity of Dibullo, near Rio Hacha, and it resulted in 18 men being killed and 63 wounded.

Captain Merritt, of the General Pinzon, says that vessel landed 400 men in Dibullo, to drive back the insurgents.

The revolutionists retreated toward Rio Hacha, when the government troops advanced. It was decided to divide the government force into two bodies, in order to capture the rebels. One of these met the rebels, and after a sharp engagement the insurgents retreated. The other body of government troops then came up, having heard the firing, and the mistake followed. Thinking that it was opposed by rebels, each force started firing. The fight was kept up for four hours, when Gen. Foliaco discovered the mistake, and stopped the battle, which had been evenly contested. The steamship Libertador, formerly the Ban Righ, which recently took the Matos expedition to Venezuela from Martinique, will soon enter the service of the Colombian government.

IN PANAMA BAY.

Insurgents Win Victory--Governor Killed.

New York, Jan. 21.—The Colombian consul, Mr. Bugard, received the following dispatch from Panama, dated January 20.

General Alban attacked the rebel fleet to-day and perished on board steamship Lautaro. Have turned over command and am prepared to defend city with 1,000 men.

The dispatch was signed by Arji, who was General Alban's secretary.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 20, (via Galveston.)—A naval battle, which began at 6 o'clock this morning, is in progress in the harbor of Panama. The revolutionary fleet consists of the steamers Padilla, Darien and Gaitan. They are trying to force a landing off Saoana. The government ships are the Chilean line steamer Lautaro, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chilcuito and the Panama Canal Company's steamer Boyaca. The first named steamer was seized by General Alban and the other two have been chartered by the Colombian government. As this dispatch is sent three shots have just passed over the Chicuito and she has answered with several shots. They fell close to the Padilla, which is seen to be retiring. The guns at La Boyedas are also firing at the rebel ships. The government forces are throwing up entrenchments. The United States cruiser Philadelphia is close to the scene of the fighting.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The State department has received the following cablegram from Consul General Gudger, dated Panama to-day: Fighting in bay; Governor killed. Great excitement.

HELD UP GAMBLERS.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 18.—Two robbers held up a dozen men in a gambling room over the saloon of Cliff Cole, at Fourteenth and Douglas streets early to-day, and secured the cash box and $200 in money from the customers of the place. They were captured 10 minutes later, however, by a squad of policemen and locked up. They gave the names of Frank Williams and Frank Jones.

The robbery was a bold one, having taken place in the heart of the city. Neither of the men was masked. They drew revolvers and ordered the men in the room to hold up their hands. After securing their money and the cash box they rushed down stairs into Douglas street, where a policeman gave chase, firing several shots after them.

A riot call was turned in to the police station and a wagon-load of officers rushed to the scene. One of the robbers ran out of an alley and into the arms of a policeman, and the other was found in a hallway.

At the station both men admitted their identity, and said they had lost their money in the place, and that they thought their game was as fair as that of the gambling fraternity. All stolen money was found on the men, the cash box having been emptied and its contents thrown into the street.

VALUABLE BIBLES.

Syracuse, Wyo., Jan. 20.—Two valuable Bibles have been discovered in Wyoming among old papers in the last week. One was printed in Germany in 1734, sent to John Vroom of Rawlins, along with a box of heirlooms from his family's former home in Amsterdam.

The other is a copy of the celebrated "Breeches Bible" found in a case of forgotten books by Judge Alfred Heath, of this town. This is an English Bible printed in 1606. It is bound in oak boards, covered with leather and reenforced with heavy brass clamps. The leaves are yellow with age, but the printing and numerous illustrations are still perfectly legible. It contains the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, a table of proper names, the Psalms, the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments and the canticles, all set to music. The feature of the book that makes it valuable is the following verse:

"And ther sewed figge tree leaves together and made themselves breeches."

Few copies of this edition are known to be in existence.

DIAMONDS IN MONTANA.

Lewiston, Mont., Jan. 18.—Diamonds said to be first water, have been found in the northern part of Fergus county, according to a report which reached here. The news of the discovery caused commotion among the prospectors of this region, and last night dozens of them were on their way to what they believe is a new land of riches.

The discovery was made on Blood Creek, a mountainous country which in its geological nature is said to resemble that about Kimberley, South Africa.

Notice has been served upon Arthur Lynch, elected a parliament from Ireland, that he will be arrested if he comes to London. He fought with the Boers against Britain.

DENT'S Toothache Gum

A SWELL AFFAIR

When applied to cavity or surface of aching tooth relieves the pain instantly. No experiment, but a standard and widely known remedy. Be sure to get Dent's. Imitations are useless. All druggists or by mail, 15c. C. S. Dent & Co., Detroit, Mich.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Chaffee Reports Upon the Military Situation.

Manila, Jan. 20.—General Chaffee, in the annual report which has just been issued, sums up the situation from the military point of view by saying that the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, in Southern Luzon, and the islands of Samar, Mindoro and Cebu constitute the disturbed area in which bodies of insurgents in force are to be found.

General Chaffee says the prolongation of guerilla warfare is due to the physical character of the country and to the nature of the warfare carried on by the insurgents who in the same hour pose as friends and act as enemies; to the humanity displayed by the American troops, of which the insurgents take advantage, and the fear of assassination on the part of those natives who are friendly disposed to the Americans if they give the latter information concerning the whereabouts of insurgents.

Municipal and provincial governments are being organized. These governments have not yet received a practical trial. They constitute the only certain and reliable method of ascertaining the progress of the Filipinos toward self-government.

Manila, Jan. 20.—A report has been received here that a dug-out canoe in which eleven men of Company I., of the Second infantry, were traveling, is missing and probably lost. It is believed the men either perished or were captured.

Gen. Wade has cabled from Cebu that 305 insurgents surrendered on the Island of Bohol last Friday. The authorities here say that this statement is astonishing if accurate, as the secret service had failed to learn of the existence of any such body of insurgents in Bohol.

An important capture was made in Laguna province, Luzon, when eight men of the Eighth infantry captured a woman insurgent named Aqueda Kahaban. She recently commanded an insurgent force of 800 men, 300 of whom carried rifles, while 500 were armed with bolos. For six years past she had been leading insurgent bands against the Spaniards and the Americans.

DARING FEAT.

Eleven Desperate Prisoners Escape From Uncle Sam.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 20.—Eleven of the most desperate prisoners in the United States penitentiary on McNeil's island made their escape between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and up to a late hour last night were still at liberty. It was the most daring and successful jail break ever attempted in this state and the character of the men implicated makes it doubtful whether they will be retaken without loss of life.

The men at large:

W. D. Snyder, sent up from Idaho, for robbery; James C. Campbell, Nome, pickpocket; Thomas Morton, Nome, burglary; Frank Ainsworth, Nome, larceny; Mike Williams, Spokane, counterfeiter; Harry Davis, Nome, Alaska; Frank Moran, true name Ed O'Neil, counterfeiters; James Moriarity, Spokane, counterfeiter; J. P. Stewart, Idaho, counterfeiter; Bruce Kenwright, Nome, manslaughter; James Carroll, Alaska, murder.

A Ledger reporter, who visited the island last night, brings the following report of the escape:

A hole in the brick wall of cell No. 10, occupied by Snyder and Davis, reveals the method of escape. The wall is about a foot in thickness and the floor of the cell is of equal thickness, covered with concrete. The tunnel was dug at the junction of the wall and the floor, sloping outwardly until it formed a connection with the air chamber, about two feet below and a foot or more wardly from the corridor wall of the cell. Through this air chamber the prisoners crawled about 40 feet to where it opened into the boiler room, the opening being covered by an iron grating. This obstacle was overcome by the use of saws and the prisoners had then only to walk out of the back door of the boiler room, across the yard and scale the board fence. A few yards from the prison grounds the dense growth of timber afforded them, temporarily, a safe retreat.

The prisoners took advantage of the latitude during the dinner hour to consummate their plans, which had been carefully designed and boldly executed. The guards, with the exception of two who were on duty on the wall overlooking the corridor, were eating dinner in the dining room. The tables were being spread in the corridor for the prisoners' dinner, it being customary to serve them immediately at the conclusion of the guard's repast. A dinner gang was at work putting the tables in order and the other convicts had the privilege of the corridors. One by one the men slipped into cell No. 10 and crawled through the hole, unnoticed. When the guards came out and lined the prisoners up for dinner, eleven were missing. A brief search resulted in finding the hole in the wall and the guards at once ran to the boiler room where the steel door swung on its hinges, showing that the men had already fled. Warden Palmer sent a squad of guards in pursuit and made a tour of the island, notifying the farmers of the escape and instructing them to guard their boats carefully, so that no opportunity would be allowed for escape.

The plan which is most feared that will be pursued by the convicts will be to raid some of the numerous farm houses of the island, secure guns, clothes and a boat and then row to the mainland. Among the escaped prisoners are many desperadoes who would not hesitate at murder to accomplish their purpose. With so many at large the farmers would be at their mercy and should they once get possession of weapons it is believed by the officers of the prison that they will fight to the death before they are captured.

MONEY FOR INDIANS.

Dowagiac, Mich., Jan. 18.—Yesterday every man, woman and child in the Pottowattamie tribe of Indians received from Attorney Robert Baines, of Chicago, a check for $100. Thursday the probate judge of this district interfered and directed that the money should not be paid to the Indians, but to their guardians. Yesterday the matter was argued before the court, and it was shown that the Indians were badly in need of the money, the court withdrew his objection, allowing the payment to be made. Some of the younger ones are celebrating, but there is no disorder.

FEARFUL VOYAGE.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 17.—The French bark Marguerita, from the West Indies for St. Pierre, Miquelon, has put into the harbor of La Poile, Newfoundland, after a passage of thirty days, during which the bark was short of food and water.

When three days out the captain of the Marguerite was struck blind. He was the only navigator on board. The mate sailed the bark north

PREFER PANAMA.

Report of Canal Commission Sent to Congress by President.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress a supplementary report of the Isthmian canal commission on the proposition of of the Panama Company to sell its property to the United States for $40,000,000. The commission unanimously reports that after considering the changed condition that now exists and all the facts and circumstances upon which its present judgment must be based the commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for the Isthmian canal to be under the control of the United States is that known as the Panama route. The report is signed by all the members of the commission. It was accompanied by a letter of transmittal from the President to Congress.

CANAL COMMISSION

Recommends the Panama Route to the Government.

Washington, Jan. 17.—When the Isthmian canal commission, of which Rear Admiral John G. Walker is chairman, met to-day, it was with the understanding that the session should continue until a majority, at least, had reached a definite conclusion respecting the nature of the recommendation which will be made to the President, and that the recommendation would, in all probability, be submitted to-day. It is learned, upon the highest authority, that the commission is not a unit on any of the propositions which have been submitted.

Washington, Senator Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on interoceanic canals, made a brief report to that committee to-day, as the result of his investigation of the status of the Panama sale proposition. He stated that he had called upon the President and Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, and had learned that the President had impressed upon the commission the necessity for an early report, fixing the time at the close of the present week, and that the admiral had said that in accordance with these instructions the commission probably would be prepared to report by Saturday night. He also stated that he had learned officially that the French government had made no proposition to the United States in connection with the Panama route and further that nothing had been heard from government of Colombia on that subject.

A sub-committee, consisting of Senators Harris, Kittredge and Foster was appointed to take testimony concerning the various canal routes suggested.

TRANSPORTATION TRUST.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The announcement from New York of the formation of an Atlantic ocean transportation trust will have an important bearing on the ship subsidy bill, now pending in the Senate. Students of shipping subsidy matters have claimed for months that it was only a question of time when the great steamship lines of the globe passed to the ownership of the land transportation lines. If money was now voted to the shipping interests it would amount to nothing short of voting it to the treasuries of the great railroad companies. This would not be politically popular. It has been the real obstacle which has forced the Republican leaders of Congress to shy at the Hanna-Fye measure. They feared to risk it.

Now, at the dawn of an era of good feeling in the Senate for the shipping measure, with bright prospects for its passage in modified form, comes the announcement of the formation of an ocean transporation trust, under the control of the big railway organizations. This intelligence, if it proves true, will deprive the shipping measure of all the supportr it has gained on account of its modified fom.

P. M. G. PAYNE.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In the presence of the cabinet, the entire Wisconsin delegation in congress; Governor Durbin, of Indiana; Senator Hanna and a number of other friends, Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, was sworn in as postmaster general, at 10:05 o'clock this morning in the cabinet room of the White House. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller.

The retiring postmaster general, Charles Emory Smith, was also present, as well as Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Payne, wife of the new member of the President's official family.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, President Roosevelt advanced toward Mr. Payne, and, with a smile and hearty handshake, addressed him as "Mr. Postmaster General." Mr. Payne then received the congratulations of all present, after which he engaged in a long private conversation with the President.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.

Representative Corliss hopes to obtain favorable report this week in the House from the committee on election of President and vice president on a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people. This proposition has been popular in the House, and the resolution will be adopted if the committee on rules will give it a day, but it will never be permitted to pass the Senate. Heretofore these resolutions have been smothered in the Senate committee, but this year Senator Burrows will vote with the Democrats of his committee to secure a favorable report.

THE NINTH TO RETURN.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Orders have been prepared at the War department for the return to the United States of the Ninth infantry which played such a gallant part in the siege of Pekin and has seen so much fighting in the Philippines. These troops will be brought to San Francisco as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, but it is hardly likely the movement will begin for several weeks yet.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Debate Over an Item for Manila Military Post.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The house immediately after it met to-day went into committee of the whole and entered upon the consideraion of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was reported to the house on Saturday.

Mr. Cannon, who was in charge of the measure, explained that the bill provided for the government service for the current fiscal year, where existing appropriations were not sufficient. The bill carried $16,704,230. He answered many inquiries about various items in the bill.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, pressed Mr. Cannon to know under what law it was proposed to appropriate $500,000 for a permanent military post at Manila.

The chairman of the appropriations committee replied that there was no specific law to establish such a military post, but whether under the general organization of the army in the field such an appropriation was in order, it would remain for the chairman of the committee of the whole determine when the appropriation was reached.

"How much of the $1,376,831 which it is proposed to appropriate under the war department is to go to the Philippines?" Mr. Richardson asked.

"Only this $500,000 is to go to the Philippines direct," replied Mr. Cannon, who proceeded to argue that the treaty with Spain imposed upon the United States certain duties relative to the Philippines which might make such an appropriation in order. He thought it as wise to have an army post at Manila as to have one at Chicago, or any other place in this country.

"Is it not within the power of the general commanding in the Philippines to establish a post at Manila as a military necessity?" asked Mr. Cummings (N. Y.)

"In my opinion," responded Mr. Cannon, "he not only has the power, but it is his duty to establish a military post there. The United States is in the Philippines. The army is there. Treaty obligations send us there. The law sends us there, and in my judgment we will be there for ever and a day."

Mr. Cannon said that the emergency appropriation of $40,000 for the state department was for the entertainment of Prince Henry of Germany. He said that it was right for a great nation to provide proper entertainment for the representative of a great people beyond the sea, which "had given us so much of our bone and brawn and brain." (General applause.)

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Mr. Hale, of Maine, stirred up lively debate in the Senate by some remarks bearing on organization of a naval reserve. In opposing the proposed measure, he was not very complimentary to the volunteer service, and a half-dozen senators immediately took issue with him, warmly defending the naval and militia volunteers.

After the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Hale said the naval reserve bills introduced by him to-day had been presented by request of persons interested in such legislation. In the same manner, he had introduced bills representing both the Navy department's views and those of individuals or organizations on the question of a naval reserve.

He personally, however, did not stand committed to any of them and he questioned whether any satisfactory results would come from them.

One bill authorizes the creation of a naval reserve of not to exceed 20,000 men and 600 officers, the men to receive $50 and the officers from $100 to $200 annually. Another authorizes the organization of a naval reserve from honorably discharged sailors, but does not fix the number.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Representative Southard, of Ohio, chairman of the House committee on coinage, is about to send invitations to a number of the chief manufacturers, merchants and others engaged in mercantile pursuits to appear before the coinage committee on February 6 concerning the bill for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. Heretofore Congress has secured the views of scientific men on this subject, but Mr. Southard holds that such a change in the entire system of weights and measures is a practical question on which the large business interests should be heard. Among those to be invited are Vice President W. M. McFarland, of the Westinghouse Electric Company; Superintendent Vauclain, of the Baldwin Locomotive works; the electrical experts of several large concerns, and the officers of a number of large woolen and textile industries.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Mr. Hale very sharply criticised the department of commerce bill, saying it proposed to strip other departments of important bureaus and make the new department the most important in the cabinet. He made reference to "navies" in the various departments and Mr. Tillman said he would like to include one more navy to the list. "That's the army transport service. It's assuming greater proportions and about it I have heard some scandal."

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a bill prepared by the Pacific coast senators and representatives for Chinese exclusion. He said that the gentlemen who prepared it agreed to its provisions generally, but reserved the right to offer amendments when the bill was under consideration.

FIRST HAWAIIAN CASE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The United States supreme court to-day set for hearing on April 14 the first criminal case to be brought to that court from the territory of Hawaii. The case is that of Osaki Mankichi, a Japanese resident of the Hawaiian islands, found guilty of manslaughter by a majority vote of the jury by which he was tried. This proceeding occurred in the interim between the surrender of Hawaiian sovereignty and the act of Congress providing a government for the territory. Mankichi secured his release on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the Hawaiian islands were United States territory and that conviction by a majority vote of the jury was invalid. The case was appealed to the supreme court by the territory. The motion to advance was made by District Attorney Breckons.

MARCONI SUMMONED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Representative Fletcher, of Minnesota, has asked the chairman of the House committee on interstate commerce to invite Marconi, the wireless wizard, to appear before the committee and tell whether he can send wireless messages from America to Hawaii. If he says he can Representative Fletcher will urge that sufficient money be appropriated to make the experiment. This might save cost of cable construction, a subject now before Congress. Representative Corliss, a member of the committee and the father of the Pacific cable propositions, said he thought such a hearing would only have the effect of delay, and that Marconi was a visionary inventor engaged in exploiting illusions.

Nin Chwang Troubles.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Nothing has been received here touching the reports of further trouble between American sailors and the Russians at Nin Chwang in the press dispatches from Pekin. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called at the state department and talked with Secretary Hay on the subject.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain. Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

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PACIFIC CABLES.

Report Made to Commerce Committee of the House.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The advantages of government control of the projected Pacific cable were presented to-day by the commerce committee of the house. Admiral Bradford, who has had charge of the cable soundings; Gen. Greely, head of the signal service, who has devoted much attention to this subject; Capt. Russell, who has done much of the cable work in the Philippines, and Thomas F. Clark, vice president of the Western Union Telegraph company, were among those present.

Mr. Clark said the plan presented by the Commercial Cable company contemplated exclusive arrangements with the lines in the far east, the effect of which would restrict the business to this one line, preventing competition and such advantages to the government and public as would accrue from competition.

Mr. Clark emphasized the prospective commercial development of the Orient and American in that quarter, and emphasized the alleged disadvantage that would accrue from any private control which would, he said, tie up the business for an indefinite period and place the far eastern links of the cable system entirely under foreign control.

Gen. Greely stated that about 10,000 miles of cables and telegraph were now under government charge. He was strongly in favor of government control of the Pacific project, and showed the extent to which governments were extending their control of cables. One of the recent extensions was by Germany on the China coast, while France and other countries were making similar cable extensions.

Gen. Greely said an American cable to the Philippines would do much good in Americanizing the islands. He cited instances of current news appearing in the Philippines, coming by foreign cables, presenting the affairs of Germany and other countries, but not mentioning the most important developments in the United States.

FOR SURGEON GENERAL

Washington, Jan. 21.—The President to-day nominated Dr. Preslie M. Rixey to be surgeon-general of the navy.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate committee on Philippines considered the house tariff bill to-day. The Republican members presented a proposition to reduce the Dingley rates of the house bill 25 per cent on goods coming to this country from the Philippines, also less the export tax charged in the Philippines. Action was postponed until Monday in order to give further time to consider the measure.

DR CURRY APPOINTED.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Dr. J. L. M. Curry has been appointed special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to represent the President at the coming of age of the King of Spain. Dr. Curry is a native of Virginia and was formerly minister to Spain.

NEW CANAL PROJECT.

New York, Jan. 15.—Plans for a new ship canal will be presented next Thursday before the senate commission on canals by General Edward W. Serrel, for the American Isthmus Canal Company and the Isthmus Company, both New Jersey corporations. The route for the canal proposed is from the Gulf of San Blas to the Pacific ocean, behind the Pearl islands, and is called the Mandigo route. It will be proposed that the company build the work under the supervision and protection of the government without any cost to the United States, which will be asked to guarantee the bonds of the company. The government will have the use of the canal free of charge for all government vessels, and if at any time the company does not do as agreed, the government shall take possession of the canal. The company asserts that it has secured a right of way. The newly suggested route is less than thirty miles long, and therefore, is shorter than any other so far proposed. No engineering difficulties are encountered, its supporters say, until a spur of the Andes is reached. This mountain chain must be pierced by a tunnel seven miles long, and the plans state that it will be 200 feet high, 180 feet wide, and deep enough for the largest ship which would go through the canal. The rock through which the tunnel would be cut is said to be solid granite. In the tunnel a trolley appliance would tow the ships. Gen. Serrel, who is at the head of the project, was engineer of the Panama railroad, and has acted as engineer for the government. The late R. P. Rothwell, who at one time was president of the Society of Mining Engineers and Editor of the Mining Journal, thought the scheme entirely feasible and was heartily in sympathy with it at the time of his death.

HOWARD'S TESTIMONY.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17.—James Howard took the stand in his own behalf yesterday afternoon, being the first witness called on that side.

At the forenoon session, Judge Thomas R. Gordon made the opening statement for the defense. He paid a high tribute to the personal and political character of William Goebel, and was severe in his arraignment of ex-Governor Taylor and Caleb Powers. He contended that his client, the defendant, however, was innocent.

Howard's defense in the present, as in the former trial, is an alibi. He swore that he was in the Board of Trade hotel when Goebel was shot, talking to friends. He said he went to the state house the first time that afternoon. He says he was clean shaven, and denied that he exhibited any cartridges to W. H. Culton.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17.—In the trial of James Howard, on the charge of complicity in the Goebel assassination cross examination of Howard was resumed to-day by Colonel T. C. Campbell. Howard denied having worn false mustache several times immediately before the killing of Goebel, and that he had ever shown a false mustache to three men on the streets of Manchester.

SENATOR ALLISON.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 15.—Senator Wm. B. Allison was nominated last night for the position of United States senator for the sixth consecutive term, and Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver was nominated to succeed himself at the expiration of his present term. The vote in caucus was unanimous in both cases. The Democratic caucus probably will be held to-day or Thursday. The election of United States senators will occur January 21. Senators Allison and Dolliver appeared before the caucus and briefly expressed their thanks for the honors bestowed.

Diplomatic secret regarding proposed coalition of European forces to defeat United States in war with Spain to be exposed in house of commons.

ARID AMERICA.

Irrigation Problem Too Vast for Present Day Solution.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The House, without preliminary business, to-day went into committee of the whole, and resumed the general debate upon the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Sibley (Penn.) made a general speech in opposition to the government entering, at this time, upon a scheme for the irrigation of the arid lands in the West.

Mr. Sibley said that everyone who had witnessed the tests knew the wonderful productive results of irrigation, but he believed the whole question was for another generation. Members representing an agricultural constituency should oppose a measure which involved the expenditure of untold millions to be taken by taxation from all. He spoke of the decline in the value of farm lands in the Eastern, Middle and Southern states, yet this was a proposition to open up hundreds of millions of acres more to be in open competition with these farms.

"Let us wait," said Mr. Sibley, "until our increased population shall so expand that these lands shall be needed to meet the demand for a greater food supply. To my mind, if we undertake the present accomplishment of irrigation we shall be pressing a poisoned chalice to the lips of the farming classes in this nation, which, if it does not kill them, will at least leave them for another generation in torpor or misery."

Mr. Newlands (Nev.), an earnest advocate of the irrigation of arid lands, replied to Mr. Sibley. He explained the provisions of the bill, which it was proposed to present to the House, to show that it would not create a charge on the public treasury, but would employ only the fund raised from the sale of arid lands for the work of reclamation. He said that the irrigation of western arid lands would not constitute a threat against the farmers of the older states. While there are 600,000,000 acres of arid land in the west, he said there was not water enough to reclaim more than 70,000,000 acres, an area twice as large as Iowa and generations would be required to bring all these lands under irrigation.

AS TO COLLARS.

Manufacturers Are Trying to Save Their Linen.

New York, Jan. 17.—A secret movement, among manufacturers of collars, to discourage the demand for high-turned-down or double-band collars, has come to light. The aim is to save linen. The profit in making a high-turned down is 35 per cent less than for the other shapes. The retailers feel this only slightly, the loss being sustained mostly by the manufacturers.

The means of destroying the popularity of the protested style are simple. To influence by voluminous advertising, is an easy matter. Therefore, many publications have been predicting the downfall of this collar, announcing that the style was common and was tabooed by adherents to "good form." One of these journals said that style was passing from use with a dinner jacket.

Despite this, every Fifth avenue haberdasher recommends the high-turned down for wear with the dinner coat especially, and, for business wear, no collar is more acceptable.

Notwithstanding the announcements of the trade papers, dealers who are on the scene are said to have bought heavily of this shape of collar and expect a large trade for spring and summer. The decadence of stocks for summer wear is expected to increase the call for high turndowns, for of all linen neckwear they withstand perspiration better, owing to the double bands.

The wing collar is a British innovation, and is in greater demand in London than here. Manufacturers are pushing this style as industriously as possible. The wing is undeniably smart just now, but so few men, comparatively, look well with so much of the neck showing, this style's future seems unsteady.

On the subject of the manufacturers' attitude toward the turned-down collar, Manager Miller, of the International Shirt & Collar company, said:

"Our profits on that style are practically nil. Look at the quantity of linen they require! Naturally, we are opposed to them, and are doing all in our power to end their popularity. The style has run for several years, and the latest detail is the meeting of the bands at the front. This also, calls for more linen."

When questioned as to the influencing of trade journals, Mr. Miller laughed and said:

"I really don't know. We are not subscribers to such a fund, but that style is disastrous for manufacturers, and one can't tell what they will do."

RAILWAY Y. M. C. A.

New York, Jan. 15.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian association was celebrated in this city last night. Andrew Carnegie was the principal speaker. Edward V. Rossiter, first vice president of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, presided.

The reports made by President Rossiter and Secretary Warberton showed the work to be in prosperous condition.

There are one hundred and seventy local railroad branches of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States and Canada, with a membership of more than 43,000, with an expenditure of more than $400,000, of which sum the railroad corporations contribute about fifty per cent. The report gives some space to the relations between the railroad companies and the association and says they are most friendly.

TO CUT A DASH.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 15.—With the twenty millions accumulated by Dick Emery from the Silver King mine, his widow and daughter propose to rival the Camp Bird's owner in the social circles of the national capital.

"Yes, we are going to spend the winter in Washington," said Mrs. Emery Holmes, in the Brown Palace hotel. "I think my daughter is now old enough to see society of many lands. Rival the Walsh's? How absurd.

"We have met Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and will doubtless entertain and be entertained by them."

It is said, however, that a social crown is the aim of the woman known to Utah as the "Silver Queen."

MINERALS IN INDIANA.

Columbus, Ind., Jan. 20.—Evidence of gold, silver and coal was discovered recently at Waymansville, the extreme southwest corner of this county, and samples were sent to Prof J. E. Stanton, principal of the miners' assay office at Denver, Col. A certificate from him shows an assay of 2.60 ounces of gold and 60 of silver, which will yield $54.10 to the ton. On the strength of this assay, a company has been organized to develop the discovery.

Body Found.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The body of one of the cabin passengers of the lost steamer Walla Walla was recovered from the sea Wednesday morning by the steamer Newburg. It was found supported by a life preserver off the mouth of the Klamath river, 55 miles from where the Walla Walla was wrecked. It has been brought to this city and identified as that of James Gallagher, who represented a St. Louis advertising firm.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Light Turned on the Inside Formation of Rumored Shipping Deals.

London, Jan. 21.—A representative of the Associated Press has secured an authoritative statement regarding the rumored shipping deals, which, while confuting the reports of the amalgamation of several lines, reveals the fact that negotiations towards a trade agreement are being conducted on a larger scale than hitherto hinted at. What has actually happened is this: Every line trading between England and America, except one, has agreed to form a freight combination upon a basis considerably higher than the rates at present in force. That one exception, however, threatens to upset the prolonged negotiations, for to-day fifteen firms withdrew their previous assent, declaring that unless this one exception came in the combine would be valueless. The line which has so disarranged the calculations, for until to-day the success of the scheme was believed to be practically assured, is comparatively unimportant and plies between London and the United States.

The extent which the proposed combination had attained can be judged from the fact that the fifteen withdrawals do not constitute fifty per cent of the firms interested. A representative of one of the lines most intimately concerned said that it looked to-day very much as if the whole plan would fall through, though he admitted that strenuous efforts would be made to persuade the backsliders to come in again and leave the unimportant exception to fight its own battle. The objectors are chiefly composed of Liverpool and Glasgow firms, who would not be directly affected by the defection of the London concern.

The reports of a financial amalgamation between the White Star, American, Atlantic Transport and other lines are strenuously denied.

One of the chief parties to the negotiations declared that the word "pool" had not been mentioned, and that the promoters had quite enough to do to get in every shipping concern belonging to English seaports, without bothering about forming an inner trust.

TWO SHIPS ARE OVERDUE.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—The Dutch steamer Wilhelmina and the ship Alice McDonald have been added to the list of the overdue. On the Wilhelmina, now out 43 days, from Moji to Port Townsend, re-insurance is quoted at 20 per cent. Ten per cent has been paid on the McDonald. She is now out 90 days.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Bela A. Brown, aged 65, a prominent dealer in diamonds and manufacturer of jewelry, was found murdered in his store here last night. His legs were tied together and he was gagged with a long red necktie scarf. At the back of the head was a hole extending into the brain, and there were several gashes in the scalp, evidently made by a hammer, which was found near the body, smeared with blood and white hairs from the head of the victim. The murdered man's head was covered with blood, and a pool of it formed on top of a small chest of drawers, over which the head lay. All about were evidences of a determined struggle, but a thorough search failed to discover any positive clue as to the identity of the murderer or murderers.

From the position of the body in front of a safe, the conclusion was reached by the police that the murderers had placed Mr. Brown before the safe, which was locked, and which contained thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds and jewelry, and tried to force him to work the combination for them. His right hand was covered with blood, indicating that he had raised it to his head when he was struck, and tried to ward off the other blows which followed.

The murderers secured nothing of value except, perhaps, a diamond stud which Mr. Brown wore, and which was missing.

THE MISSING CONDOR.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 18.—Captain Fleet, senior office of the Esquimalt station, suggests that the overdue sloop of war Condor, is no doubt sailing to Honolulu, having used up her coal, owing to the extra labor entailed on her engines by the severe storm in which she was caught on the night of January 3. Having used up her coal and being obliged to make sail her progress would be slower, more especially as at this season of the year Honolulu is not in the zone of the trade winds. This, he thinks, will detain the sloop of war long beyond the time originally scheduled for her arrival in the Hawaiian port. He points out that it is rarely indeed that a British man-of-war is swamped by a sea, no matter how heavy the storm. They sometimes founder, but they very rarely are swamped in the manner mentioned. He is confident that when he receives his mail in a few days it will be found that there was no ground for the apprehension felt.

The United States revenue cutter Grant left here yesterday for the west coast of Vancouver island to investigate the reports of wreckage on the island shores. The identity of the upturned ship, which, when last heard of, was battering against Cape Beale, will probably be learned.

SCHWAB DENIES.

New York, Jan. 15.—The following cable dispatch from Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is self explanatory:

"Nice, January 14.

"To The Associated Press, New York:

"I have to-day learned of the sensationaly statements regarding gambling at Monte Carlo. I have been on an automobiling trip through the south of France with a party of friends. I did visit the casino at Monte Carlo, but the statements of sensational gambling are false. (Signed) "SCHWAB."

CADETS WHO FAILED.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Among the cadets found deficient and dropped from the United States Military academy, thus creating vacancies from their respective districts, are the following:

Third class—John C. French, Kansas; Boyd A. Hill, Illinois; George W. Nest, Tennessee; Terry B. Machee, Wyoming.

Fourth class—Leonard S. Arnold, Arkansas; Edward S. Curtis, Missouri; George F. Fox, Pennsylvania; Lloyd E. Freadall, Wyoming; Rexford R. Gardener, Michigan; Herbert J. Hollister, Pennsylvania; Wm. A. Howard, Michigan; Wm. C. Kelly, Kentucky; St. Clair Newburn, North Carolina; Thomas A. Smith, Nebraska; Hewitt L. Wells, Michigan.

MASHER IS FINED.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—Lester Hanover, of 2342 Olive street, was fined $1,000 by Judge Pollard to-day in a police court on charges of disturbing the peace of Mary Institute school-girls. Hanover was fined $500 on each of the two counts brought against him.

Professor E. H. Sears, principal of Mary Institute, accompanied the four students who appeared in court and testified to the charges against Hanover. The alleged offense might be defined as "attempted mashing." The students testified that he had stood on the corner of Beaumont and Locust streets on January 9 and other times and accosted them.

CORN IS PROFITABLE

Alternating Crop With Wheat Really Enriches the Soil.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 21.—Industrial Agent Judson, of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, has taken a new tack with his development plans, and is now bent on getting the corn growing industry established in the upper Columbia Valley. He believes this will benefit the farmers in two ways. It will nearly double the productive capacity of their land, and it will increase their prosperity by divers fying their crops. Colonel Judson believes the Inland Empire in a few years will be an active competitor of Iowa and Kansas in the production of Indian corn.

In 1900 a few farmers in the vicinity of Athena planted small patches of the corn on recommendation of Mr. Judson. That experiment gave such satisfactory results that a considerable larger area was planted last season and a goodly crop was harvested. Seven carloads were shipped to market—about 3,000 bushels—and a considerable quantity was kept at home for feeding purposes and for seed. About 500 acres will be planted in corn in the Athena vicinity the coming season.

The value of the crop is not merely that it is a new one to the Columbia Valley. But it will enable the farmers who grow wheat by summer fallowing their land every other season to raise a crop every year without in any wise diminishing the power of their land to produce. That is instead of summer fallowing they will grow corn. The corn requires but little more cultivation than would be necessary to keep down the weeds on the fallow land, and it restores to the soil the nitrogen taken out by the wheat, thereby putting the land back in condition for another rousing wheat yield.

WITHOUT WIRES.

Splendid Test of the Marconi System Between Two Vessels.

New York, Jan. 15.—Through the wireless telegraph system, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd line, just arrived from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, was, for half the trip to the eastward, and a large part of her westward voyage in almost constant communication with other vessels or the shore. The ship was practically a floating telegraph office.

Captain D. Hogeman, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, told of the telegraphic marvels.

"It was the most complete test of the Marconi system that we have ever had," said he. "Herr Kronkent, operator of the Kaiser Wilhelm, was formerly the Marconi expert on the Lucania, and consequently familiar with the latter's instruments. On December 16, off the banks of New Foundland, the kaiser ran into a heavy fog. Late on Monday night the Kaiser ran into clear weather again. Herr Kronkent flashed to the Lucania this message:

"'We are 25 miles east of the banks and in clear weather,' to which the Lucania replied: 'We are still in the fog, 60 miles astern. Many thanks.'

"Communication between the two vessels ceased on Tuesday morning, December 17, when we were 85 miles apart, or practically half way across the ocean and after we had conversed nearly 66 hours."

When off the Lizard, the record of Herr Kronkent shows that twelve messages from the Lucania were flashed and a reply stated that all of them had been correctly caught on shore.

Of the Marconi successes on the western trip, Captain Hogemann said:

"We passed the Kronprinz Wilhelm, bound east and almost in mid-ocean, when the two vessels were 41 miles apart. Greetings were exchanged between the passengers and positions given.

"Off Nantucket lightship, soon after midnight, twelve dispatches were sent ashore and all received. The Marconi system is a most valuable attachment to a ship in case of accident or shipwreck. As an example of its value in locating positions I refer to a recent trip of the Kaiser, during which I should have picked up the revolving light of the Nantucket lightship. It failed to show up and the lookout picked up instead two fixed white lights.

"'Have you two fixed white lights?' I asked through the air. The answer was flashed back: 'Yes. Our other light is out of order.'"

SINGULAR DEATH.

Louisville, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Cullen Calhoun Mitchell, wife of Lieut. Mitchell, lately returned from the Philippines, from whom she was estranged, killed herself by taking laudanum. Fifteen thousand dollars in bonds and $15,000 in jewels, which she is known to have had two days ago, have mysteriously disappeared, and from the appearance of the room where she was found it is thought that the jewels and bonds were stolen from her trunk by burglars as she lay dead on the bed.

Mrs. Mitchell was Elizabeth Crawford, from a good central Kentucky family. As a young girl she was made the victim of a pretended marriage, and her parents refused to permit her to return home. When the Spanish war started she became well known about the camp in Oakland, and Lieut. Mitchell, son of the state superintendent of insane in Mississippi, met her and married her in spite of the objections of his parents. They quarrelled shortly after the marriage, and she claimed his family were trying to keep him from her. When he did not return to her on coming home from the Philippines, she grew despondent, and it is thought her act had long been planned because of the separation.

RATHBONE'S CASE.

Havana, Jan. 15.—The examination of Estes G. Rathbone, formerly director general of posts of Cuba, was continued this afternoon, when the trial of the charges growing out of the Cuban postoffice frauds was resumed. Private correspondence between Rathbone and Former Postmaster General Smith was introduced. Rathbone said he did not take part in any campaign, having for its purpose his appointment as civil governor of Cuba. Some over-zealous friends began one, but he did not endorse it, and wrote to the President and postmaster general saying he did not want the position.

The government introduced Chas. F. W. Neeley's letter with a petition to the President, asking for the appointment of Rathbone. Rathbone said he did not know of its existence until six weeks ago.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Marion, Ind., Jan. 15.—Fifteen hundred quarts of nitro-glycerine stored in two magazines, owned by the St. Mary's Torpedo Company and the Empire Glycerine Company, in a ravine two miles southeast of this city, exploded early today. Business blocks and dwelling houses were rocked as if by an earthquake, and the entire city was aroused. No one was hurt.

A yawning hole in the bottom of the ravine was all that was left to tell the story. It is thought the explosion was caused by a gas jet in one of the magazines, setting fire to the buildings. Telephone inquiries received here indicate that houses were shaken fifty miles away.

Bryant's Brother Dead.

Princeton, Ill., Jan. 15.—John Howard Bryant, the only remaining brother of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, and himself a poet, politician and business man, died at his home in this city yesterday at the age of 94 years.

PHYSICIANS FEAR AN OLD WORLD FAD

New York, Jan. 21.—New York physicians are wondering whether or not the fashionable women of Gotham are going to adopt another fad that is at present raging in London. To enhance the symmetry of their figures in evening dress English society women are now imitating Mlle. Otero, the famous danseuse, in the practice of dampening her body to make her gowns cling. In order to make sure that the effect thus created shall not be lost prematurely by evaporation their underwear and stays are of the thinnest sheer, which retains a large amount of moisture. Needless to say this is one of the deadliest expedients of vanity woman has adopted in the pursuit of appearances, for it entails rheumatism, if not worse troubles.

Parliament opened by King Edward in the presence of the royal family and great dignitaries of the nation. Street pageant witnessed by a great crowd.

Earthquake shock devastates Chilpancinog, capital of Guerrero, Mexico. Three hundred persons were killed and numerous buildings destroyed.

The Markets.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

New York, Jan. 18.—Readjustment of prices continued during the second week of January and the general average reached a much lower point than prevailed when the year opened. Manufactured products were scarcely disturbed, but both staples and securities suffered. Business conditions are sound. General distribution and prompt payments being reported, except at a few southern cities. Cotton still fails to command a price proportioned to the estimated crop, and as a consequence the return to growers is insufficient to sustain business at the rate established by the previous year's most profitable yield. Transporting interests are less behind with deliveries, and railway earnings for the first week of January show gains of 7.4 per cent over last year's phenomenal figures and 14.7 per cent over 1900.

Nothing has transpired to disturb the bright outlook in the iron and steel industry. Deliveries of rails are less delayed and furnaces operate more fully, while mills receive material with a fair degree of promptness. Quotations are maintained firmly, especially for pig iron, which is in great demand. Large contracts have been placed for Bessemer at $16.50 on Pittsburg deliveries in June. Spot sales in small quantities are much higher. Structural material is taken almost eagerly and more foreign bridge contracts are reported. Billets cannot be had in sufficient bulk from domestic producers, so that imports from Germany are sold at Youngstown for $27.50. Production of pig iron on January 1, according to the Iron Age, was 298,400 tons, against 324,761 at the high point on December 1. During the last two weeks conditions have improved so rapidly that the present rate of output is probably at about the top notch. Stocks at the furnaces showed a further decrease of 216,137 tons on January 1. Sales of copper are made at 17 cents, which makes a somewhat striking comparison with the fifty per cent higher figures of a few weeks ago.

Grain reacted sharply from the high point, and a large western operator was cursed with more than he could carry. Forced liquidation of this long account facilitated the work of manipulators for a decline. Another unsatisfactory feature was the recent falling off in foreign demand, the figures for decrease showing smaller exports of wheat than for any month of the calendar year, although for six months of the crop year there still appears a gain of about fifty million bushels over the corresponding months of 1900 or 1899. This week exports were 4,348,431 bushels against 3,408,672 a year ago. Corn declined sharply, but still remains about twenty cents a bushel above the price last year. Exports in December were only about 6 per cent of the outgo in the same month of 1900, while for the week Atlantic ports sent out 128,674 bushels against 4,695,330 bushels a year ago.

Provisions weakened slightly in sympathy with grain, yet the higher level of prices in December established a new monthly record in value of exports.

Great activity occurred at the coffee exchange, where speculators for a decline were successful, aided by enormous receipts at Brazil ports and American stocks 150 per cent larger than were held a year ago.

Failures for the week numbered 334 in the United States against 325 last year, and 40 in Canada against 43 last year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 21.—Close—Wheat has worked within a narrow range and on the whole was exhibited unexpected strength. The closing prices show a net gain of ¼ cent. Trading at no time was heavy. The seaboard helped to close the market firm by reporting thirty loads taken for export. Primaries were less than last year. General snow in the growing wheat country had a depressing influence at the opening and prices were 1c lower. The cables, while lower, did not reflect the weakness in our markets yesterday and this was used as a bull argument. The short interest was very large and covering soon became general. This with the report that the Russian crop had been severely damaged by frost, gave prices a boost to 3c above yesterday's. Local receipts, 14 cars, 9 grading contract. Northwestern receipts, 240 against 203 last year.

Corn started firm with prices a trifle up. Cables were lower, but not enough to show weakness. The bad weather will retard movements and is a strong bull argument. Early trade was light, but under some covering, prices made a small advance. The strength in wheat no doubt had a good influence in corn and prices made good gains. Me closing ½c to 67½c. The seaboard reported 9 loads taken for export.

Oats continued to show marked independence of either wheat or corn, and opened unchanged. Early trade was light, around the opening price. Trade continued small and the market did not advance but ⅛c.

Clover Seed—Dull and featureless. Prices 5c lower. Receipts, 600 bags; shipments, 700 bags.

Following are the prices at the close: Corn—Jan., 62½c; May, 65½c; July, 65½c. Oats—Jan., 43c; May, 47½c; July, 42½c. Clover seed—Jan. $5.95; March, $5.95.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close	To-day Jan. 20 Close
Cash	67½	68	67½	68	68¼
May	66¾	67½	66¾	67¼	67¾
July	62¾	62	62	62	62¾
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Jan.				72½	73¼
May	73½	73¾	73½	73¾	73 3/4
July	71¾	72¼	71¾	72¼	72½
Corn—					
Jan.	60¾	61	60¾	61	60½
May	63½	64¾	63½	64¼	63¾
July	63½	64¾	63½	64¼	63¾
Oats—					
May